The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2250. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWIRY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration and Central American Affairs—The Reported Arrangement between Nicaragua and the Governments of Michigan and France—Patent Office Emoluments, &c.

(Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.)

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 31.

The Administration doubts the report that Minister Dodge is in collusion with Sardinia and France, but denies that over the Bell. Cilapin it known to be in Mexico, and Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador [illegible] here. The most element may bring information that the Central American States have joined Minister, to crush out American enterprise in that region. The Administration doubted that the Belly contract was a fair thing after its execution. If doubts continue to obstruct national action, it may remain for a Republican Congress to ascertain whether American interests on the Isthmus have been sacrificed by apathy or design.

The Ouseley Treaty with Nicaragua contained at the time any provision in reference to the Mosquito Protectorate. That subject was embraced in a separate convention, the draft of which was prepared in London and received by Ouseley while residing here.

The Patent-office fees last week exceeded $3,500. The inventive genius of the country is taking a fresh start.

A war-dance by the Winnebagoes last night attracted a large street crowd. One of the Chiefs was arrested and spent last night in a cell of the Guard-house, much to his disgust. Q.

(FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 31.

From all that can be learned, it is not unsafe to say that if the statements relative to Sir WILLIAM GOLE OUSELEY's alleged action in Nicaragua are correct, he has violated not only his own instructions but the understanding between the British Government and that of the United States. If the facts stated, the President will, it is said, notwithstanding the refusal of Congress to grant him extraordinary powers to protect the rights and property of citizens of the United States, exact a conformity with whatever may have been the stipulations between the two Governments respecting OUSELEY's mission.

The recent outrage on the vessels of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company was to-day brought to the attention of the Government officials, who are reported to have said that the property of American citizens must and will be protected. The prospects now are, that additional vessels will be dispatched to Nicaragua.

Despatches from the Commander of the flag-ship *Merrimack*, dated "Harbor of Realejo, Feb. 26," say, there is reason to believe that the recent cruise of the Decatur in the Gulf of Fonseca has been productive of results highly beneficial to the interests of our country in that quarter. The object of the *Decatur* is going to San Juan del Sur was to protect the passengers of the steamship *Hermana*, which was expected to arrive there early in March, and the presence of one of the vessels of the squadron being indispensable, she had been cruising, in pursuance of orders, to intercept filibusters. At La Union the *Decatur* was said to be the first United States vessel which had entered that port. She was visited by the Governor of the Department, as well as by other officials. The first national salute ever received by the flag of San Salvador was from the *Decatur*, which was enthusiastically received by all classes of people. Congratulatory addresses were interchanged by the Commandante of La Union and Commander THATCHER, copies of which have been received by the Navy Department.

Letters from distinguished sources in Paris and London express the confident belief that there will be no war, there being a prospect of accommodating the differences now existing.

A rumor prevails that Señor MATA, Minister of the Juarez Government, who left here a short time ago for the South, has been invited to immediately return to Washington, but the report is denied in reliable quarters, as our Government will not take further action relative to either Government in Mexico, until it shall have heard from Minister McLANE.

RAS RENRATE has received his commission as Consul to San Juan del Sur.

Colonel SNEED celebrated with few friends, last night, his golden wedding, having been married fifty years, and for about that period connected with the *National Intelligencer*.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Wednesday, March 30.

The Overland Mail brings San Francisco dates of the 7th inst., but no news of importance from California.

Advices from Victoria are to Feb. 28. A proposition had been made to annex the colony of Victoria to British Columbia, and it was reported that a reserve of four hundred thousand acres of land would be made at the forks of Thompson River for immigrants from Oregon.

The British corvette *Satellite* was under orders to visit Nittnatth Sound, to punish the Indians engaged in the recent outrage on the brig *Swiss Boy*.

Arrived at San Francisco, March 7th, ship *Intrepid*, from New-York; *Georges*, from Hong Kong.

From Boston.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE—MURDER TRIAL.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 31.

The House to-day rejected the bill extending the right of coast pilots to navigate vessels into Boston harbor; also the bill to establish the Second Battalion of Infantry.

The bills to increase on capital stock of the Atlas and North Banks, and to incorporate the Natick Five Cent Savings Bank, were passed to be engrossed.

A bill was introduced for leave to incorporate the Massachusetts and Nova Scotia Telegraph Company.

The Legislature fixed Wednesday next for the final adjournment.

H. D. EASTERBROOK, master of the schooner *Genesee*, was placed on trial to-day, charged with killing Captain BAYES, mate of the *Canoe*, in June last on the high seas.

Movements of General Henningsen.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 31.

General HENNINGSEN is now in this city.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF SCHOONER LONSDALER.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, March 31.

The schooner *Lonsdaler*, Capt. CROWELL, from Boston for New-York, with a cargo of linseed, &c., went ashore on Brenton's Reef, near Newport, last night, and vessel and cargo will prove a total loss.

THE SHIP AGAMENNON.

NORFOLK, Thursday, March 31.

The ship *Agamemnon*, ashore on Currituck Beach, is going to pieces, and will be a total loss. The cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

The St. Lawrence River.

MONTREAL, Thursday, March 31.

There have been strong westerly winds for the last two days, and the ice is gone from above the Victoria Bridge and in front of the city, though it is still fast below. The river rose considerably on Tuesday but is now subsiding.

Arrival of the Utah Mail.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, March 31.

The Utah mail of the 8th inst. has arrived.

Terrible snow-storms prevailed on the plains, rendering the mails.

The Second District Court was in session at Provo.

Theft of horses and mules were becoming numerous, and the perpetrators were threatened with lynch law.

The Indians were molesting the California mails, and stealing the animals for food.

A Utah correspondent of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* gives the following items of Mormon news:

"BRIGHAM YOUNG has not been seen out half-a-dozen times during the last six months—probably not feeling safe, and fearing to meet the fate of his predecessor, JOE SMITH, "lost from his own people." It is said that he is preparing to depart for unknown regions, where he can enjoy his freedom and recruit his health, which is said to be declining. It is also currently rumored that several of the leading men are about to apostatize and proposing to leave, viz.: Heber Kimball's son William, Fenimore Little, Brigham's right-hand man, and Orsmbus Spencer. This is causing considerable excitement.

It is also said that a number of others are collecting money from the brethren and sisters, ostensibly with the view of going East and buying goods, &c.—in every way of raising the wind, and, if successful, depend upon it, this valley will never see them again. It is stated also that WILLIAM KIMBALL's third wife shot at his first, and, on his interfering, she said him he would get served in the same way if he did not mind his. He has since sent her off, as well as the other, and retains only her first one, in consequence of which, together with the above, he had a row with his Elder Hazen.

An attempt to assassinate a Gentile was made a few nights since; but, fortunately, the knife only grazed the skin between his saint bosom.

We shall have plenty of excitement here shortly, when the bull-whackers begin to arrive with the trains. The gamblers and the Mormon police always go armed with pistol and knife. I expect every day to hear of a shooting affair or two.

The Foreign Advices at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 30.

The foreign advices by the steamship *Kangaroo* at New-York were received at 9 A. M., and those by the *Fenwick* at 11 A. M. to-day, over the National line, the despatches having been transmitted in remarkably quick time.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 31.

An important report was presented, signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and all the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, setting forth the fact that the surplus fund for the payment of the interest on the Canal debt is entirely exhausted, and that to pay the interest and the deficiency of the debt $1,039,000 will be needed. This amount, they intimate, must be provided for by the Legislature, if they wish to save the honor and credit of the State.

The bill to increase the powers of Public Administrators was passed, after a motion by Mr. MATHER to strike out the enacting clause had been lost.

Mr. MATHER then moved a reconsideration, in order to investigate the constitutionality of the bill. Lost.

The bill to incorporate the *South Pacific American Mail Steamship Company* was passed.

The Senate referred the report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to the Finance Committee, after an attempt by Messrs. MATHER, JOHN D. WILLIAMS and others, to send it to a Special Committee.

The bill chartering the New-York Bay Steamboat Company was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ELY presented a remonstrance numerously signed against aggressive legislation by the Republican Party, alluding to the amendments of the New-York City Charter and the Registry Law.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill providing for the payment of the interest on the Canal Commissioners' drafts, was reported complete and ordered to a third reading.

The Grinding Committee reported a batch of private bills, among them the following:

The Brooklyn Court Calendar bill.

To authorize Notaries Public to act as Commissioners of Deeds.

In relation to the Court of Sessions, and the powers of Police Justices in New-York.

Mr. FRANK introduced a bill to enlarge the powers and define the duties of the Supreme Court Judges. It gives the Judges power to sentence for any term they deem will answer the ends of justice, and makes sentences of death by the Court of Oyer and Terminer reversable at the General Term.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the law relative to the crime of arson.

In relation to the Northwestern Dispensary, New-York.

In relation to the public health of the City of New-York, and reorganizing the Health Department.

Mr. BRANDRETH and Mr. ELY made several motions to recommit the bill for amendment, all of which were lost, and the bill passed.

The bill to enlarge the boundaries of Central Park came up for a third reading, and was laid on the table.

The Registry Law bill was then taken up and debated.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, March 31.

The report from the Grinding Committee as reported last night was presented to the House.

Mr. TOWNSEND moved to strike out from the report the bill closing the tunnel on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. He spoke warmly against the bill, declaring that it was an outrage for the Committee to have reported such a measure.

Mr. BINGHAM and others spoke against striking the bill out of the report.

Mr. LAWRENCE, one of the Committee, spoke in favor of striking out the bill, saying that while he was in favor of it he had opposed its passage through the Committee, deeming it impossible to put forward such a bill.

The debate on Mr. TOWNSEND's motion continued until 1¼ o'clock, when it was lost by 45 to 55 under the operation of the previous question.

Much excitement prevailed, Messrs. WOODRUFF, SMITH and others declaring to strike out of the report the New-York Charter bill.

Motion after motion was made, each one being ruled out of order, the House being under the operation of the previous question.

The report of the Grinding Committee was finally agreed to.

A motion was then made to reconsider the vote adopting the report, and the yeas and nays were ordered upon it.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of New-York, the Tax bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. OPDYKE moved to strike out $250,000 for the Commissioners of Records. The Commissioners had already expended $650,000, and the work was scarcely commenced, and all they had done had been but of little utility.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER opposed the motion. The contract had been made for the work and bonds given for its proper performance. He held in his hand a document, signed by WM. M. EVARTS, Judge EMMONS, Mr. HAVEMEYER and numerous others, sustaining the Commissioners and their work.

Mr. MORRIS spoke in favor of striking out the appropriation. If the money is due the Commissioners, they can institute a suit to compel the Chamberlain to pay them.

Mr. YOUNG favored the motion to strike the item out of the bill. It was an unsafe and an unwise precedent to establish. The Courts are open to the Commissioners, if their demand is fair and just, and he believed if the item was left in the bill, the amount could be recovered by a writ of *mandamus*.

Mr. MILLER did not believe any person on the floor could fail to entertain the conviction that there was corruption in this item. The papers of New-York had called on the Legislature to protect the people from the imposition.

Before any question was taken, on motion of Mr. SMITH, the bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was occupied in the consideration of private claim bills.

EVENING SESSION.

Several of the bills put forward by the Grinding Committee were reported complete and ordered to a third reading, among which was the bill enabling stockholders and members of religious and other corporations to vote by proxy.

The New-York Charter bill is not yet reported complete.

Mr. REILLY reported favorably the bill to incorporate the Pure Milk Company. It makes EDWARD L. DONNELLY, J. E. ELLIOTT and THOMAS JONES, Jr., the incorporators.

Mr. COWLING, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported adversely to the prayer of the petitions from several Counties asking for the amendment of the laws for the relief and maintenance of emigrant paupers, and prescribing the duties and powers of the Commissioners of Emigration. The Committee recount the history of the Emigrant Commission and its operations. They justify the selection of the Commissioners from New-York and Brooklyn on the ground that the fund is limited and the business must always be preferred at New-York. But some general rules are applied to New-York and Brooklyn, as to the most remote townships in the State. Temporary relief, the withholding of which is a matter of complaint, is denied, because the Supreme Court has decided that the Commissioners have no power to afford such relief. Since the establishment of the commission there has been paid to the counties of the State the sum of $608,052. Upon these considerations, and with the conviction that the Commission should not be converted into a political machine, the Committee come to the conclusion that the changes proposed should not be made, as they would involve injury and mischief, and produce no practical advantage.

Mr. MERRY moved to recommit the bills in relation to the Jamaica Canal, and New-York Inland Navigation and Foster Meadow Canal and Dock Company, with instructions to report them complete. Carried.

The bill to incorporate the Kane Monument Association was passed.

On motion of Mr. LAW, the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Aid bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

An amendment to make the appropriation $600, instead of $300,000, was lost.

After a long debate, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE OHIO TREASURY FRAUDS—ANOTHER STATEMENT.—The recent report of the Senate Investigating Committee, of Ohio, on the frauds in the Treasury Department has raised a general breeze. The parties implicated in the report are constantly appearing in their own defence. The last published card is that of Mr. J. S. ATWOOD, of the firm of ATWOOD & Co., of New-York, who were charged with receiving certain Ohio Stocks, and unjustifiably withholding them from the State. Mr. ATWOOD explains the share of his house in the affair as follows:

"The whole transaction, on our part, was to accommodate the State Treasury. We neither solicited the business, nor profited by it, nor had the use of their funds, direct or otherwise, to the amount of one dollar. Our whole correspondence with the State Treasurer was limited, and consisted of a few collections occasionally remitted to, and checks drawn upon us, wholly for the convenience of the Treasurer, and without charge, or even incidental profit on our part, his checks being paid in some instances before his collections matured."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Additional Intelligence Concerning General American Affairs.

The lack of efficiency in the arrangements of our *City Post-office* prevented our receiving most of our correspondence by the *Northern Light* which arrived on Wednesday evening in time for our edition of yesterday morning. We append such items from it as still have interest:

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, March 22, 1859.

The British Treaty has passed, and the Sardinian Treaty, now under discussion, will also be signed and passed. This information is from Managua, under date of 12th inst.

The Treaty with the United States will not be ratified. (Article 2 of the recent Decree, (published yesterday,) seems to indicate its failure.)

The Eng'ish Treaty does not settle the Mosquito question. It remains in the same unsettled state as heretofore. It is reported upon good authority, that a separate article, (additional,) proposed by Nicaragua and accepted by Sir Wm. GORE OUSELEY, was agreed upon, viz.: "That nothing in the present Treaty shall be construed so as to preclude Nicaragua from her rights upon the Mosquito question." If this should prove correct, England has not surrendered any of her pretensions over the Mosquito Territory, although she has acquired new rights, such as the navigation of the rivers of Nicaragua by her subjects under her own flag *and under her own protection!*

The entrance to the port of San Juan del Norte is fast filling up. The channel is now only 15 feet deep, and 40 wide; while the distance from the end of the spit to the main land is but 260 feet. The new opening made by the sea, at the old Transit Company's Depôt, has deepened to 6 feet, and continues gradually to deepen

Mr. THOMAS S. ELY, the newly appointed Commercial Agent, in place of Mr. B. SQUIER COZZENS, arrived at San Juan del Norte by the *Clyde*, and assumed the duties of his office.

The English steam gun-boat *Jaseur*, which sailed from Jamaica on the 26th February for San Juan del Norte, had not arrived or been heard from, and was presumed to have been lost.

Her Britannic Majesty's ships *Valorous*, *Basilisk*, *Cæsar*, *Diadem*, and a small tender of about 120 tons, (which arrived in company with the *Diadem* from Jamaica, on the 18th inst.,) were still at San Juan del Norte. The *Cæsar* and *Diadem* were expected in a few days to leave for Vera Cruz, and the *Valorous* for Jamaica.

I learn that a protest has been made against the Nicaraguan Government for the seizure of the steamers *Cass-Yriessari* and *Catharine Maria*, and it will go forward to-day by the *Northern Light* to the Secretary of State. It is said to have been made before our commercial agent at San Juan del Norte, by the celebrated filibuster, LOUIS SCHLESSINGER, who claims to be an American citizen. If I mistake not, this individual is now a *Costa Rican* subject, and has no claims whatever upon the protection of our country. He deserted WALKER at, I think, the battle of Rivas, and became a Colonel in the Costa Rican army. Of course, he cannot now be an American citizen. Thus, the Nicaraguan imbroglio becomes more than ever complicated.

The *Brooklyn* will leave to-morrow for Vera Cruz, *viâ* Porto Bello, where she is necessitated to touch to fill up her water, as it cannot be procured here at present. It will not detain her longer than a day or two.

Nothing of any moment has occurred since the departure of the *Illinois*, on the 18th ult., at 8 P. M.

Yours, very truly,

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Northwest—The British Government and the Overland Mail—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton said to be coming to Govern Canada—The Red River Country and Customs Duties—The Canadian Tariff and Reciprocity.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TORONTO, Tuesday, March 29, 1859.

Mr. DAWSON, the President of the Northwest Transportation Company was in England, recently and offered to convey the mails for Fraser's River and China across British American territory, instead of having them sent, as at present, by Panama or by the Mediterranean.

Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, to whom the proposal was made, received it in a spirit most friendly to the enterprise, and, since Mr. DAWSON's return the Imperial Government have referred the matter to the Canadian ministry to decide whether the plan of sending overland could be carried out. The Company has the contract for carrying the Canadian mails to Red River; a service which has been carried on for nearly a twelvemonth. They receive only about $1,000 a trip for this, but the Imperial Government would probably pay $350,000 per annum for a fortnightly mail to Fraser's River—as they now give more than that for the mail service, which might with advantage be performed this way. And as the Canadian Company is not very "flush," there is now, I conceive, a good opportunity for some of your Butler worthies and Fargos to step in to their aid and realise well by so doing. At any rate the thing is worth attending to. The facilities which exist for conveying passengers and goods from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and *vice versa*, on British territory, are great. The St. Lawrence and the lakes are navigable half across the Continent. From the head of Lake Superior to the Red River Settlement is but 500 miles, and from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains there is but one rapid which a steamer cannot ascend. The Rocky Mountains reached, there are four passes at hand, which Captain PALLISER, of the Royal Engineers, has just rediscovered and reported practicable, through which the head waters of the Columbia or the Fraser's River can be struck without difficulty.

The Canadian Exploring Expedition, of which Professor HIND was a member, has surveyed the country from Lake Superior to the Saskatchewan with care, and Professor HIND has recently read a paper before the Canadian Institute which has attracted much attention. His reports that the South Saskatchewan can easily be diverted into the Assiniboin River, and the latter thereby made navigable at all seasons for large steamers. This would make the distance from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains about 600 miles less than by the present water-route I much fear, however, that the scheme is impracticable. The Saskatchewan is a river of the first class, and to dam it to the depth or height of 60 feet, as the Professor proposes, would not be an easy matter. Then, again, the current of the Saskatchewan flows now at the rate of four miles an hour. If its course were shortened so much as is proposed, it appears to me that this rapidity would be so much increased as to prevent its being navigable at all, except in particular localities.

It is very currently reported, here, that Sir E. B. LYTTON will be our next Governor. Sir EDMUND HEAD, who came here six years ago, coatless and almost shiftless, always speaks of his term of office here as his "engagement." Well, his engagement will shortly close, and, after him, we should welcome such a man as LYTTON BULWER with open arms. The latter has made himself very popular as Colonial Secretary, and his having founded the colony of New-Columbia gives him great *éclat*. It is not improbable that he might come charged to initiate, or rather carry out, the scheme of confederating the British North American colonies into a union, similar to your own, but governed either by a British Lord or one of the cadets of the Royal race. You may rely upon it that—in spite of occasional annexation-manifestos, put forth by crazy people—we Canadians are rather monarchical than Republican, at heart.

An interesting movement is going on at the Red River now. The district needs some other government than that of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the question arises, Shall it be made subject to or a part of Canada, or shall it be constituted a crown colony? The clergy of the settlement are in favor of the latter course—the people the former. There seems to be a desire on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company to side with the clergy. Perhaps, indeed, the Company has set the clergy to work. The Red River settlement was at the distributing point for all the Company's supplies, and the collecting point for most of their furs. Now, if it remain in its present state, or become a Crown colony, the Company will continue to import their dry goods, hardware, groceries, &c., free of duty—bringing them in either *viâ* Hudson's Bay, or through Minnesota, in bond. If the country be annexed to Canada, these goods will have to pay our rate of duty—an average of about 22 per cent—enough to induce the Company to make very strenuous efforts to prevent the annexation in question.

This leads me to speak of our new Tariff, which received the vice regal assent on Saturday last, and came into force immediately. As your readers have been made aware, it does away with specific duties altogether, and substitutes *ad valorem* ones in every case save that of whisky, which is charged with a specific duty of 18 cents per gallon. Since the first introduction of the measure into Parliament, it has received two or three very important modifications, deserving the attention of your merchants. The new scale of duty on Teas will not come into force until 1st January next; that on Sugars not until June, so that our merchants will have time to make arrangements for importing direct from China and Cuba. It strikes me, now, that your shipowners, or rather your importing merchants, should be on the alert and make preparations for importing for Canadian firms on commission. Our wholesale dealers are not in a sufficiently large way to dispose of whole cargoes of tea, or, indeed, of sugar. So they will be ready to contract with your importers for parts of cargoes, to be sent through the States in bond. There has been a considerable outcry, here, against the new Tariff, and it has been said that it will endanger the reciprocity treaty. I regard this as quite fallacious. No system of duties we may impose will endanger the continuance of the treaty unless it is made a thing inconvenient to the interests of one or other political faction. The reciprocity treaty, under which the raw produce of the soil is admitted free from Canada into the United States, and vice versa, has indeed benefited us, inasmuch as it has opened to us the European market via New-York and the market of the Eastern States via Boston, Portland &c. But it has given you all the advantages and the profits of the carrying trade; your canals are filled with our produce, while our own are going to ruin. You will not deprive yourselves of this benefit to injure us; it would be like cutting off the nose to spite the face. And the duties we now impose under the new tariff are not higher on most articles, than under the old; the duties which have been raised are chiefly on articles of which we import little from you. So that you can hardly complain, although perhaps British merchants might. It must be remembered, too, that we must raise a revenue sufficient to pay our obligations, and you yourselves, from whom we buy $30,000,000 worth of goods per annum should not grumble at our taking the only means we can of paying you for them.

Further from Mexico.

THE STATE OF VERA CRUZ—GUADALAJARA AND MEXICO IN A STATE OF SIEGE—MOVEMENTS OF MIRAMON.

By the arrival of the mails by the *Quaker City* from *Minatitlan*, March 19, we have *Vera Cruz* papers to the 14th, five days later than we had by the *Tennessee* direct. The *Progreso*, of the 12th, states that the cities of Guadalajara and Mexico had both been declared in a state of siege, "the assembling of more than two persons at any one time or place being forbidden under pain of death."

The reason of the first decree is asserted to be the encampment of General ROCHA, of the Liberal army, within 2½ leagues of the city of Guadalajara, the general sympathy of the people with him, and the fear of an uprising against the Marquez or Church Party, now in possession of the city.

The reason for declaring the capital in a state of siege is likewise believed by the *Progreso* to be the threatening approach of DEGOLLADO, who is said to be at the head of an army of 4,000 men.

As to MIRAMON's expedition, we hardly need say the *Progreso* confirms our Minatitlan correspondence in the main. The opinion therein expressed is clearly that of most on the Isthmus who sympathize with the Juarez Party, however much it may conflict with the statements that reach us from the other side.

The *Progreso* does not, however, state that MIRAMON had abandoned his expedition, though it does say that he had "returned" to Orizaba with 15,000 men, at whose head he threatened for a time an attack on the Liberal camp at Huatusco.

On the contrary, the most active measures continued still to be taken to dispute his passage to Vera Cruz. "On the morning of the 12th, a strong body of men left Jalapa to take up its position at the National Bridge"—a movement highly approved by the *Progreso*. The same paper states the command of Gen. PRAXEDES had been added to the army of defence. They take the place of the troops drawn off to dispute the passage of the National Bridge.

Among other reinforcements, the *Progreso* announces the arrival of Col. FLORES, from Campeachy, with two battalions, at the head of one of which he at once left Vera Cruz for the Liberal camp. GARCIA GRANADOS had also abandoned the town of Omealca, and brought its little garrison of 100 men to Vera Cruz, to take part in its defence. All this does not look as though the "heroic city" was yet out of danger.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writes, March 15:

"By the overland mail last evening I received letters from Vera Cruz saying there was nothing new, and that MIRAMON was still in Orizaba. By the mail previous to the last we received the intelligence that a section of 1,500 of the forces of MIRAMON were defeated at the barracks of Jamaze, by a party of the Liberal forces under the command of LA LLAVE, and that ninety were killed, forty taken prisoners, together with two cannon, four hundred stand of arms, and a lot of munitions. The fact is, that MIRAMON lacks the necessary means. He has no tents to shelter his troops under during the damp night air and hot sun of the Tierra Caliente; for which cause he has been obliged to halt at Orizaba. I think he will fail in his expedition against Vera Cruz, and that is the general opinion here. By last accounts, DIAZ LAMO was preparing a large force in Morelia to attack Mexico. My opinion is, that the days of the Church faction, represented by MIRAMON, are numbered."

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MOBILE, Thursday, March 31.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* arrived at Pensacola on the 25th inst., bringing Vera Cruz dates to the 12th. She reports leaving there the United States frigate *Savannah*, and two Spanish, four French, and four English men-of-war.

There were rumors of internal strife, but they were so conflicting that it was impossible to rely upon them.

MIRAMON had met with several defeats, and had not yet arrived with his forces within striking distance of Vera Cruz. He was said to be still at at Orizaba.

The Vera Cruzans were perfectly confident of success.

The *Saratoga* will take in a good supply of stores, and return, without delay, to relieve the *Savannah*.

Later from Hayti.

MOVEMENT OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT—GENERAL CONTENT—AMERICAN SHIPPING.

By the arrival of the brig *John Bogart* from Port au Prince, we have advices from Hayti to the 15th inst. Captain BEES reports the place as being very quiet.

We have received a copy of the *Feuille du Commerce*, dated Port au Prince, March 12, but it contains little of importance.

The Committee of the Department of the North has published an address to the people and army, urging fidelity to the President and the Republic. It ends in the following bombastic style:

"Let us, then, fellow-countrymen, take the oath of fidelity to the President of Hayti, and repeat with clarion voice, and to the roar of thundering cannon, the cries of 'Long live the Republic!' 'Long live Liberty, Equality, and Independence!' 'Long live the Constitution!' 'Long live the President of Hayti!'"

The schooner-of-war *Maurice* arrived at Port-au-Prince from Jamaica on the 8th, bringing back to their home a number of Haytians who had been exiled by SOULOUQUE.

M. DAMIAN has been duly inaugurated director of the National Lyceum or College. The appointment is in the gift of the President, and the former director, who had occupied the post for ten years, retired amicably.

The leading article of the *Feuille du Commerce* treats of the progress of national prosperity. The writer says:

"It is our settled conviction that the reign of tyranny is over in Hayti, and that the country, freed from its trammels, will attain, before long, a position of unheard of grandeur.

Our future is glorious. Hayti will soon regain her ancient splendor. This marvelous soil that our fathers, blessed by God, conquered for us, will soon yield to us the wealth now hidden in its bosom, and our illustrious yellow brethren, scattered through the Antilles and in North and South America, hasten to cooperate with us in restoring the glory of the republic.

Hayti is the common country of the black race. Our ancestors, in taking possession of it, took care to announce in the constitution that they published, that all the descendants of Africans, and of the inhabitants of the West Indies, belong by right to the Haytian family. The idea was grand and generous.

Listen then, all you negroes and mulattoes, who, in the vast continent of America, suffer from the prejudices of caste! The Republic calls you; she invites you to bring to her your arms and yourselves. The regenerating work that she undertakes interests all colored people and their descendants, no matter what their origin, or where their place of birth.

Hayti, regaining her former position, retaking her ancient sceptre as Queen of the Antilles, will be a formal denial, most eloquent and peremptory, against those detractors of our race, who contest our desire or ability to attain a high degree of civilization."

The American brigs *Belle*, *Pace*, *Baltimore* and *Monticello* were at Port-au-Prince, with three French and two Spanish vessels.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE COCHITUATE WATER WORKS.—The work of repairing the damage to the Cochituate Aqueduct at Newton Lower Falls, is progressing with all possible dispatch. Nearly two hundred men were engaged during yesterday in filling up the deep gulley caused by the break, and Mr. SEAVER, the City Engineer, estimates that water can be supplied from the Aqueduct through one of the three pipes by Saturday, or Sunday at the farthest. Ten days or more will elapse, however, before the whole damage is repaired. Until the work is completed, men will be employed both night and day. As we stated yesterday, the pipes are to be carried down more of an inclined plane than formerly, and this course will necessitate the setting back of the gate-house about one hundred feet. Nothing has yet been discovered indicating in what manner or at what particular point the break first occurred. Some of the dirt used in filling the ravine is taken from the river, and in the course of a few days the river will run in its accustomed channel. The mills of the Lower Falls all resumed work yesterday morning.—*Boston Herald, March 31.*

Mr. Jefferson's Gunboats.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM COMMODORE STEWART.

BORDENTOWN, (N. J.,) Monday, March 27, 1859.

To my most ancient and constant friends, Messrs. Gales & Seaton, Editors of the National Intelligencer, Washington:

GENTLEMEN: *I observe in your paper of the 23d* instant some strictures in relation to President JEFFERSON's gunboats, and their objects, which seem to have originated from a letter of mine to Commodore KEARNY, who inquired of me, by letter whether it was not myself who had informed him a number of years previously that Mr. JEFFERSON had the gunboats constructed for the secret purpose of taking possession of Cuba. As Commodore KEARNY purposes publishing my letter in extenso, that letter will explain how I came by the knowledge of that fact, which was a letter published as from Mr. JEFFERSON on that subject, by his authority or some friend of his, in order to withdraw from him the odium of such a system of useless defence of our waters. It is to be regretted that suppositions should be used in argument as good against and subversive of facts, and thus lead to further suppositions or defects of memory.

The objects and views of Mr. JEFFERSON in building the first twelve gunboats, as recommended in 1802 by Commodores PAUNE, DALE, and others, were expressly for foreign war, and were actually sent across the Atlantic into the Mediterranean to battle with the walls and gun-boats of Tripoli, to replace the six boats borrowed from the King of the Two Sicilies, which had been freely used and successfully by Commodore PAUNE; therefore the above fact shows that the residue of the one hundred and eighty gun-boats obtained by Mr. JEFFERSON from Congress were so obtained under false pretences—that is, for coast and harbor defences, for which they were useless, and so proved themselves in the war of 1812 with England, and all that were sent to Lake Ponchartrain as a defence of that passage to New-Orleans were boarded and taken by the row-boats of the British fleet in those waters. Here, then, we had practical experience of their worthlessness.

The point of time I speak of, when Mr. JEFFERSON contemplated taking possession of Florida and Cuba, was 1802-'3; and at this very period the gunboats were built and building for the purpose, and it was precisely the period when Mr. JEFFERSON sent his war message against Spain to Congress, but which he counteracted by his back-door message through some of the members in his confidence. This caused the break between him and JOHN RANDOLPH; for Mr. RANDOLPH, like a true statesman, saw that then was the time to possess ourselves of Cuba; it was commanded by national policy, by interest, by honorable necessity, by our security against the invasion of Louisiana, which we were then weakly in the possession of, and by the unadjusted depredations of Spain under the withdrawn right of deposit at New-Orleans, the capture and condemnation of vessels of our property embarked in the commerce of the country—that was the time to have possessed ourselves of Cuba. We would have been justified by all nations.

The reduction of Florida would not have required gun-boats; nothing further was necessary than to march a division of the army there and take possession, as General JACKSON did afterwards in 1818. Even England, through policy and interest, would have hailed at that time the act with delight. In the highly improved commerce she would have acquired from our possession of that island. There were then no jealousies on her part of African Slavery; for at that time she was supplying, as well as ourselves, negroes to Cuba. But unfortunately Mr. JEFFERSON's vacillating policy deprived the country of the possession of that island, and rendered JOHN RANDOLPH his bitter enemy ever after.

Could you expect to find Mr. JEFFERSON's private policy and views recorded in the War, Navy or State Departments while he was in office, or to find them debated in Congress? Certainly not. They were to be gradually developed afterwards, as the occasion required, for his friends to defend his policy; hence I presume the publishing of the letter, from which my memory stated the facts.

Possibly the attitude assumed by England and France towards our commerce, through their Decrees and Orders in Council, may have checked the design on Cuba; and the Floridas were always under our thumb, and then not of much account, and therefore he concluded the country should abide their time for that acquisition.

The gentleman correspondent of the *Intelligencer* wholly misapprehends my statement. He says "the story attributed to me that Mr. JEFFERSON's gunboat system originated in the purpose of a descent upon Cuba," &c. Now, this was not stated by me in my letter to Commodore KEARNY, but, as I herein state, that they originated in the recommendation of Commodore PAUNE and others for the war with Tripoli in 1803. Is it unreasonable, then, to suppose that Mr. JEFFERSON, in his views of indemnity for Spanish aggression, would have contemplated the acquisition of Cuba, when they had proved most useful in our operations against the batteries of Tripoli?

He also says, "it was well known that Mr. JEFFERSON was opposed to the Federal plan of the Navy." This is new to me, and, on the contrary, I believe it was not known; his Federal opponents charged him with it, but that did not establish the fact. His party made the navy one of the rings of the ladder by which ADAMS was thrust from the Presidency and JEFFERSON raised to his place. Who broke down the navy in 1800? The then Federal Administration under ADAMS. It was they who passed the law for the peace establishment. ADAMS approved, and left to JEFFERSON the odium for carrying it into effect in 1801.

Your correspondent then gives Mr. JEFFERSON's message to Congress on this subject, and a statement of his distribution of the gun-boats to their several purposes and stations, and the curious conclusion of his message, which says "this species of armament is proposed merely for defensive operations!"—here was the sand put in the eyes of Congress—"and to engage in offensive maritime war it would furnish no means;" and the writer concludes that, because Mr. JEFFERSON does not inform Congress of the purpose for which he ultimately designed them, Mr. JEFFERSON's worst enemy ought to be satisfied that the gunboats, thus publicly declared to be for harbor defence, and unfit for maritime expeditions, could not have been destined for a descent on Cuba. Why, Sirs, Mr. JEFFERSON, having sent the first twelve gun-boats over the Atlantic and through the Mediterranean Sea, gave a direct contradiction to all the reasons he furnished in that message to Congress as a blind to ulterior purposes.

Mr. JEFFERSON found the navy left for him by the Federal Administration so reduced in ships and officers that he had great difficulty in getting an efficient force off Tripoli, even after he prevailed on Congress to add six small vessels; the *Hornet* and *Wasp*, sloops-of-war; the *Siren* and *Argus*, brigs-of-war; and the schooners *Vixen* and *Nautilus*, and three captains, to enable him to keep in check the Barbary Powers. We must recollect, in speaking of the period of 1805 '6 and '7 that the British cruisers were carrying on high-handed measures on our own coast; impressing men from vessels bound in; firing into our coasters and killing one Mr. PARKS; attacking the *Chesapeake* frigate and taking from her some of her crew under the pretext of deserters. It was this conduct which obliged Mr. JEFFERSON to allot the gun boats to different stations, where they ultimately proved to be of no more use than a fifth wheel to a coach. But, for an important and material aid in reducing Cuba to our subjection, controlling their outports, and excluding all reinforcements of Porto Rico from aiding them, nothing could have been more efficient, active and appropriate than that good sailing and rowing boats; and they will now prove of great importance, even under the power of steam, in any future operations against ports and permanent batteries.

You rely, Messrs. Editors, and so does your correspondent, on the fact that Mr. JEFFERSON made no communications to Congress of his views on Cuba; had he done so they would no longer have been private views. The circumstances of the country and the adverse occurrences of his time have arrested his intention and designs on Cuba. I do not suppose he intended to filibuster on Cuba; but, had the opportunities been propitious, his detachments from the Army and his gun-boat squadron ready, he might have prevailed on Congress to declare war against Spain, and made the attack with every possibility of success. He had failed in effecting a treaty with England, through their claim to impress from our merchant vessels on the narrow seas; he had BURR's filibustering expedition to Mexico to arrest, &c., which accumulating embarrassments may have induced him to hold up.

With the highest respect and esteem, I remain your obedient servant, CH. STEWART.

P. S.—I have some much more interesting developments to make of the secret history of this country in due time. C. S.

Tehuantepec—Breaking Ground for the Railroad.

The surveys for the railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec have been so far forwarded as to author

LAW REPORTS.

Judge Stephens Discharged to be Hung up May 20th for the Murder of his Wife —The Alleged Tampering with the Jury —Admission of the Admiring Deputy Sheriff, Professors Barbarus and the Two Jurors.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Recorder Judge Roosevelt, Recorder, Davies and Clerke.

It was perhaps well that Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter sent twenty-five policemen to this Court yesterday morning, on the application of the Sheriff to preserve order, if the expected testimony of Stephens, for certainly such a crowd has not been collected around the entrance of the brown-stone building in the Park, as was witnessed on this occasion. More than an hour before the opening of Court, the Chambers-street entrance was blocked up, and the crowd soon extended across the street, and filled the door-ways of the opposite stores. In the Park, the crowd was even larger, and it was only by the exertions of the Police that a general rush was not made for the Court room, and all the available space occupied by them. About thirty ladies belonging to the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Church, were accompanied with them.

Judge Roosevelt, on taking his seat upon the bench, was accompanied by Judges Clerke, Davies and Ingraham. The prisoner was accompanied by his sister, and was subsequently joined by Isabella Bennett and Maria Hannah.

Mr. Ashmead moved for an arrest of judgment, first on the ground that the Jury were allowed to separate during the progress of the trial, instead of having been kept together as required by law; that Professor Doremus, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, had conversed with Mr. Marsh, a Juror, and with Mr. Gump, also a Juror, relative to the analysis made by the latter on the body of Mrs. Stephens.

Judge Roosevelt directed Mr. Ashmead to read the affidavit on which this allegation was founded. Mr. Ashmead read as follows:

City and County of New-York ss.: Edward Murray, being duly sworn, says that he was in attendance at the Court of Oyer and Terminer during the trial of James Stephens for the murder of his wife; that on last Friday morning, the day following that on which Mr. Cushing made his summing up to the Jury on behalf of the prisoner, he saw Robert Ogden Doremus, one of the witnesses for the people, who was the chemist employed by the people to make the analysis of the remains of Mrs. Stephens, in conversation with one of the jurors impanelled to try the prisoner; that he overheard a portion of said conversation; that it took place in the Court-room; that this deponent believed the name of the said juror to be Jas. M. Marsh. The said Robert Ogden Doremus stated to the said juror that Mr. Cushing had misrepresented him in the remarks he had made to the Jury about his analysis. The remainder of the conversation this deponent did not hear. And this deponent further states that he saw another of the jurors, Abram Gump, in conversation with the said Robert Ogden Doremus while the trial of the prisoner was progressing, and said last named juror told Robert Ogden Doremus, in the hearing of this deponent, that a physician had said to him the juror, that the analysis which he, Dr. Doremus, had made was one of the most complete he had ever seen, or words to that effect.

EDWARD MURRAY.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of March, 1859.
D. H. LOEW, Commissioner of Deeds.

The District-Attorney then read the following important affidavit in response:

Court of Oyer and Terminer for the City and County of New-York—The People of the State of New-York vs. James Stephens—City and County of New-York ss.—Robert Ogden Doremus, being duly sworn, says that he was examined as a witness in the trial of James Stephens, at the present term of this Court for the murder of Sophia Stephens, his late wife; that this deponent was the chemist employed by or on behalf of the people to make the analysis of the remains of Mrs. Stephens; that this deponent has read the annexed copy of a paper purporting to be an affidavit by one Edward Murray; that he indignantly denies that this deponent on Friday morning last, or at any other time, either in the Court-room or at any other place, had a conversation with James M. Marsh, one of the jurors impanelled on the said trial, or with any or either of the said jurors, in which deponent said that "Mr. Cushing had misrepresented him in the remarks he had made to the Jury about his (deponent's) analysis," or anything to that effect; that Abraham Gump, one of the said jurors, did not say, nor did any of the said jurors say, to this deponent at any time during the trial of the said Stephens, to the best of the deponent's recollection and belief, "that a physician had said to him (the juror) that the analysis which deponent had made was one of the most complete he had ever seen," or anything, or words to that effect; on the contrary, this deponent says that to the best of his recollection and belief, he did not at any time in the progress of said trial converse with any of the jurors impanelled therein relative to Mr. Cushing or Mr. Ashmead, or to any remark made by either of them, nor did he attempt in any manner, directly or indirectly, to tamper with, or influence any of the jurors aforesaid.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1859.
HENRY G. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

Court of Oyer and Terminer for the City and County of New-York—The People of the State of New-York vs. Jas. Stephens—City and County of New-York, ss.—James M. Marsh being duly sworn, says, that he was one of the Jurors on the trial of James Stephens, above-named, at the present term of this Court, for the murder of Sophia Stephens, his late wife, that this deponent did not on Friday morning last, nor at any other time during the said trial, hear Robert Ogden Doremus, a witness examined on said trial, say "that Mr. Cushing had misrepresented him in the remarks he had made to the Jury about his (Doremus') analysis," or anything to that effect, nor did this deponent have any conversation whatever with said Doremus at that time, nor did this deponent at any time during the said trial, at any place whatever, have any conversation whatever with the said Doremus relative to either of the counsel for the prisoner, or to anything said by either or relative to the merits of the said trial, or to any matter in issue therein. JAS. M. MARSH.

Sworn to before me, this 30th day of March, 1859.
THOS. MCFARLAND, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Abraham Gump being duly sworn, says: That he was one of the Jurors impanelled at the present term of this Court for the trial of James Stephens for the murder of his late wife; that this deponent did not on Friday morning last have any conversation whatever in the Court-room with Robert Ogden Doremus, one of the witnesses for the prosecution; that deponent did not in said Court-room, or at any other place, on that morning, or at any other time till the said Doremus "That a physician had said to him (deponent) that the analysis made by the (Doctor Doremus) had made was one of the most complete he had ever seen, or words to that effect," nor a physician whatever made any such statement to this deponent. A. GUMP.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of March, 1859.
THOS. MCFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Ashmead then took up the separation of the Jury. The District-Attorney asked Mr. Ashmead if he would acknowledge that *it was he (Mr. Ashmead) who desired—nay urged the Court to allow the Jury to separate*, and that he (the District-Attorney) opposed the separation. Mr. Ashmead replied that he had not desired the separation. The District-Attorney then read his own affidavit to the Court, as follows:

Court of Oyer and Terminer of the City and County of New-York—The People of the State of New-York, vs. James Stephens—City and County of New-York, ss.—Nelson J. Waterbury being duly sworn, says: That he is District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York; that immediately after the Jury were impanelled and sworn for the trial of James Stephens upon the indictment against him for the murder of Sophia Stephens, his wife, this deponent requested his Honor, Judge Roosevelt, by whom this Court was held, to direct that the Jury should not be allowed to separate during the said trial; that Mr. Ashmead, one of the counsel for the prisoner, strenuously urged and insisted in his remarks to the said Judge, that the Jury should not be confined during the said trial, but should be allowed to separate; that the Court coincided with the views expressed by Mr. Ashmead, and subsequently announced to the Jury that they might separate; and this deponent further states that he did not at any time during the said trial consent to the separation of the Jury or express a willingness that they should be allowed to separate, and that at no time during the said trial did either of the counsel for the prisoner, so far as this deponent knows, or is advised, or believes subject to the separation of the Jury, or express any desire that they should be kept together. NELSON J. WATERBURY.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1859, in open Court. HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk.

Mr. Ashmead, in reply to this affidavit of the District-Attorney's, said that he never made affidavits, and therefore refused to respond by affidavit. He then argued at some length on the affidavits of Prof. Doremus and the Jurors, Marsh and Gump, characterizing them as evasive. The Court declined to hear the District-Attorney in reply, stating that there was no need of a reply. Mr. Ashmead proceeded to recount his "reasons" for moving for arrest of judgment and a new trial. These reasons consisted principally of alleged errors in ruling, committed by Judge Roosevelt during the trial.

The District-Attorney then renewed his motion for judgment on the prisoner, who was directed to rise and face the Bench. On being asked what he had to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced against him according to law, he replied, after some hesitation, as follows:

"I have very little to say—very little. I am now standing before fear Judges, and what I have to say will not alter it. But one thing I will say: I will soon be before a higher Judge, who knows all the secret thoughts of our hearts, and will know mine; and I hope that I am not afraid to go there."

Mr. Ashmead then asked Stephens if he had anything further to say, to which he responded, "No—that is all."

Stephens heard the sentence with much composure, occasionally drooping his head. When allusion was made to his child, "Little Bella," his frame trembled, and he shed tears.

After a short pause, during which the ladies of the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Church sobbed—some of them with great vehemence—while the prisoner's Mother and the Hannah girls seemed nearly un-

moved, Judge Roosevelt rose and then adjourned Stephens.

Judge Roosevelt: [illegible] for the crime of murder, [illegible] the laws of this State. You have had a laborious, [illegible] impartial trial. Your defence, in all its expense, has been listened to with unexampled patience and forbearance. The greatest pains and expense have been taken and incurred to develop the truth or falsity of the charge against you. Even the dead body of the victim, twelve months after its interment, has been raised from the grave and made to speak. Its language, although to the multitude an unknown tongue, was rendered clear and intelligent by the aid of a most skilful interpreter—one whom your own counsel justly denominated "the chemist as well of the prisoner as of the people." Its speech, thus interpreted, was, "death by arsenious poison." It could answer no further. Who administered the fatal drug was a question to be solved only by the more ordinary testimony of living witnesses. That testimony showed motive on your part, and no motive on the part of any other person. It showed that your mind had conceived a marked indifference, if not dislike, to your wife, and an unlawful passion—not preference merely—for another and a younger object; a passion which in its headlong course led you blindly to believe that the only barrier to its consummation was the existence of your wife. Under its influence, on two successive occasions, shortly before your wife's illness, you purchased the deadly mineral whose traces, by the magnifying power of science, were made so distinctly visible afterwards in her disinterred remains. You mingled the poison secretly, but administered it openly, in the disguised form of drink, or medicine, or food to the unsuspecting victim. You did the act repeatedly, it would seem, and with ample intervals of days and even weeks for reflection and repentance. Such persevering cruelty towards one whom you were bound to cherish, and who, if your witnesses are to be believed, had never offended you, is scarcely conceivable. But the picture does not stop here. You accepted her dying embrace—listened to her dying prayer—and before the touch of the one or the tones of the other had ceased to vibrate, you renewed your unholy pursuit of the surviving niece; and when baffled even now by the intervention of a more successful and more worthy rival, you sought by anonymous givings out to poison the character of the living niece, as you had already poisoned the body of the dead aunt. This case, thus presented, if true, you must admit, is one of unpardonable enormity. A Jury, selected almost by yourself—a most patient, upright and intelligent Jury—have substantially found it true, and each member for himself, separately and solemnly interrogated as has, in times of old sincerity, declared the same "to be his verdict." Nor is this all. In rendering their verdict of guilty of murder, the Jury have, by implication, almost necessarily, declared you guilty of another crime—which I need not now dwell upon, as it is not directly in issue—second only to that for which you have been indicted. You cannot, therefore, hope for any commutation of punishment. Terrible as the doom may be—more terrible, if possible, to your innocent child than to her guilty parent—the law admits of no alternative. You must die. "He that sheddeth man's blood, by man must his blood be shed." The sentence of the Court, therefore, is—it is the sentence which the law pronounces—that you, James Stephens, be taken hence to the prison from which you came, and that there, on the twentieth day of May next, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may the God of Mercy, after your intervening agonies are over, extend to your departed spirit that forgiveness which human tribunals have not the power to grant.

Mr. Ashmead said that the prisoner had something more to say to the Court, but the Judge remarked that he had had his opportunity, and declined to hear him. The death warrant was then made out by the Clerk, and handed to the Sheriff, who took Stephens under his charge.

The District-Attorney then resumed his motion for the committal of James Hannah, Susan Hannah, with their daughter Maria Hannah, and Isabella Bennett, for perjury. The Judge decided then their committal must take the ordinary course. The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MARCH 29.

Before Judge Betts.

DEMURRER—PERSONAL LIABILITY OF IMPORTER—SEIZURE.

The United States vs. Cornelius V. Roosevelt et al.—This case came up on demurrers to the second, fourth and sixth counts of the declaration. These counts set up that the defendants imported into this port, from a foreign port, merchandise subject to the payment of duties, and made and signed entries of the same with the Collector, and left with him at the same time an invoice of such merchandise, which invoice was made up with intent, by a false extension, to defraud and evade the revenue of the United States contrary to the provisions of the 4th sec. of the act of May 4, 1830; that the merchandise was thereupon delivered by the Collector to the defendants, and thereby and by force of the statutes in such case made and provided, the defendants forfeited the value of such merchandise.

The defendents demur, first, because it does not appear that the goods have been seized, and second because the counts are framed against the defendants personally, and are not for a forfeiture of the goods themselves.

Held by the Court—That the 4th section of the act of 1830 condemns and forfeits the merchandise falsely valued and nothing else, and did not create any personal liability of parties as an incident to its perpetration, and there is no authority in law to raise a liability by implication against the owner of forfeited property to pay the value of such property.

That it was not necessary to aver a seizure of the goods, because the suit does not seek their condemnation.

Judgment for the plaintiff on the first demurrer, and for the defendants on the second.

For the United States, Mr. Sedgwick; for defendants, Mr. Campbell.

PILOTAGE—STATE LAW—JURISDICTION.

Benjamin F. Arcularius vs. Capt. Staples.—This was an action brought by a licensed Hell Gate pilot against the master of a sailing vessel to recover half pilotage, directed by the State law to be paid by any master who refuses the offered services of the pilot, which amounted to $6 25. The case was put on the calendar by both parties, and was on the calendar several months. In January, the respondent's default was taken, and the cause was referred to a Commissioner, who on Feb. 19, 1859, made his report. On March 11, the respondent filed an answer, denying the allegations of the libel and the jurisdiction of the Court, and made a motion to set aside all the proceedings.

Held by the Court—That this is not a case of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction on general principles of maritime law, as no pilotage service was rendered.

That if by force of the act of Congress of Aug. 7, 1789, the State laws become also laws of the United States, in respect to the provision giving compensation to pilots who tender their services but are refused, it would not make the right so conferred one of which this Court can take cognizance on the admiralty side. It would become a legal right, sueable on the common law side of the Court only.

That the *laches* of the defendant unaccounted for debar him of the right to set aside the libelant's proceedings by this form of motion, but the Court will feel compelled to withhold its further action in enforcing the interlocutory judgment obtained by the libelant, *for want of jurisdiction over the subject matter.*

Ordered accordingly, without costs.

For libelant, Mr. Nash; for respondent, Mr. Busted.

DAMAGE TO CARGO—NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE—DISCHARGE.

William N. Woodcock vs. the Ship Stephen Crowell.—This was an action to recover damages occasioned to some steel brought by the ship from Liverpool, consigned to the libelant. Evidence was given that notice to consignees was published in the newspapers on the arrival of the vessel; that the libelant sent down several times to get his goods, but was told they were not out; that the last time he sent, he was told they were out, and on examination he found that they had been out some days, and had been exposed to rain, and were injured. The amount of the damage claimed was $60.

Held by the Court—That the ship would be acquitted of her undertaking, under the bill of lading, by a safe delivery of the cargo on the dock, in suitable weather, and at a proper period of time, after reasonable notice to the consignee to receive the goods. But that, on the proofs, there was a delinquency in the master, in placing the steel on the dock unprotected, in the afternoon, and without apprising the consignee of the fact, as the latter had previously applied unsuccessfully at the ship to obtain the steel, after she had been several days discharging.

Decree for libelant for $50, unless the claimant elects to take a reference as to the amount of damage.

For libelant—Messrs. Tomlinson, Walden & Bingham; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—March 30.

Before Justice Alden.

WALL-STREET OPERATORS IN COURT.

Samuel J. Beebee and George W. Beebee vs. Wm. C. Russell.—The trial of this action has occupied the Court and Jury for five days. The action was brought by the well-known house of Beebee & Co. to recover the sum of $27,500 which they alleged was advanced by them to the defendant, to enable him to pay certain installments on stock which he subscribed for in the Trevorton Coal and Railroad Co. The defence claimed that the subscription for the stock was made by defendant at the request of Beebee & Co. and for their benefit, and that the advances made by them were to pay installments on their own stock.

The parties were examined as witnesses and fully contradicted each other in regard to the nature of the transaction—the plaintiffs swearing that they did not own the stock upon which these advances were made, but that the same was the property of the defendant and the money advanced was a loan to him—the defendant swearing that, although he took the stock in his name, it was not his, but belonged to the house of Beebee & Co. Several of the old Directors of the Trevorton Company were also examined, and testified that Mr. Russell, the defendant, had repeatedly told them that the stock in question was his, and that he was largely interested in the Company on account of the subscription in question.

On the conclusion of the testimony, the defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit on the ground that all the agreements between the parties, in relation to the stock, were consummated by an agreement contained in a letter written Aug. 5, 1852, by plaintiffs to defendant, and *but by the fair construction of that letter*, the defendant was not bound to take the stock and pay the assessments thereon. The Court expressed a *doubt as to what was the true construction of the letter* in question, but held that the parties were bound *by it and granted the motion, directing a stay of proceedings* and ordering the case to be heard at the General Term in the first instance.

E. W. Stoughton, R. Goodman and R. F. Andrews, for plaintiffs; Wm. C. Noyes and Mr. Tracy for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—March 31.

Before Justice Clerke.

Matter of Opening Rockwood-street and of Broadway.—This case was argued on a motion for confirmation of the Commissioners' report, and was reported in the Times of Monday. To-day Justice CLERKE rendered his opinion, of which the following is the substance:

The objection of the counsel of Israel Cook seems to me unfounded. The Constitution expressly gives to the Court alone the power of appointing the Commissioners, and the Commissioners referred to were so appointed. No statute, if existing, compelling the Court to select from nominations, can interfere with this power, for this would in effect deprive the Court of the power of appointment. The words "as shall be prescribed by law," § 7 Art. I Constitution, in no way abridges this power of appointment, referring only to the time and manner; otherwise the Corporation and the land-owners would nominate, and the Court only confirm. The Court no doubt may entertain the nominations of other parties, but is not bound by them.

The objections that the awards are too small and the assessments too large, fall under the rule that the report is to be regarded with the same favor as a verdict of a jury, and even more. This report may appear, at first sight, unequal and inconsistent; but this does not authorize the sending it back for entire readjustment. I cannot believe the Commissioners to have been influenced by other than just motives.

The remaining question—Have the Commissioners violated some rule of law, or have the legal rights of the parties been misapprehended?—is thus argued: Trinity Church maintains that the lessees ought to have been assessed. The lessees hold that Trinity Church ought to have been assessed. Neither party is right. The assessment is on the land not on the person. It is a lien and not a personal claim, otherwise there would be no certainty in collecting it; neither is it the duty of the commissioners to adjust the proportional payments between the lessors and the lessees. The objectors, "Gemmel," "Waters," "Manhattan Company" and "Duane-street Church" find the same answer to apply, and their difficulties must be adjusted in the proper tribunals.

Other legal objections are still more untenable and require no remarks—excepting those, perhaps, of St. Andrew's Church. The argument is that it is a religious corporation, and ought not to be assessed as much as a secular property, as it cannot be so soon exchanged for value, and the reference of Albany-street, (11 Wend., 146) which was made, will be found a parallel case. The language of the Court is, "If the Church (Trinity) holds an absolute interest in the churchyard, and may convert it into building lots, then the rule of the Commissioners in their assessments is right. But if (as the Court supposed) the Church cannot use it for that purpose, then a different rule must be adopted." Therefore the decision was solely on the ground that the Church was unable to dispose of the ground. This is not the case with St. Andrew's Church. Thereby no legal hindrance to its disposing of its land. This distinction is maintained in matter of Furman-street, (17 Wend., 649.) I therefore see no adequate reasons why the report should not be confirmed. It is therefore confirmed.

John B. Borst vs. Elisha R. Sacket et al.—Motion to open default denied, without costs.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Mary L. Leech vs. James E. Leech.—I think the evidence in this case entirely insufficient to authorize the decree. The allegation of the husband to the wife previous to or at the time of marriage, that he had sufficient ability or property to support a wife, if false and made with intent to deceive, would not alone be sufficient evidence of fraud, and in this case, proof of such allegation appears to rest on the confession of the parties.

Carl A. Miller vs. William Moore et al.—Judgment on plaintiff on demurrer, with costs, with liberty to defendants to answer in ten days on payment of costs.

Before Justice Allen.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company vs. Allen McSherman, et al.—The general facts in this case are well known to the readers of the TIMES, through the proceedings on the question as to the plaintiffs' right to a preliminary injunction. The defendants have lately interposed a demurrer to the complaint. The grounds of the demurrer are, that the Court had no jurisdiction over the person of the defendant Dean, and the Hoffman Coal Company, nor so far as related to the lands situated in the State of Maryland, or to any deeds or contracts relating thereto; that the defendants were improperly joined as party defendants; that the parties plaintiff had no legal capacity to sue; and that several causes of action had been improperly joined. The demurrer was argued before Justice ALLEN, by special arrangement, to-day. S. R. Tilden, for the plaintiffs; L. R. Marsh and E. W. Stoughton, for defendants.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Andrew B. Moore vs. Geo. W. Comstock, William H. Comstock and B. Lake Judson.—This was an application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, or using the trademark or label used on those pills, &c. It appeared that the plaintiff was employed since June 21, 1858, by the firm of A. J. White & Co., composed of A. J. White and the defendants, doing business at No. 50 Leonard-st., in this City, which firm were exclusively engaged in manufacturing and selling the Indian Root Pills. He now claims that the firm sold to him all its assets, stock, accounts, &c., on the 1st day of January last, for the sum of $2,600.

The defendants alleged that the sale was made by A. J. White, acting in collusion with the plaintiff; White, meeting him in the store of the firm on New-Year's Day, while the defendants (who furnished all the capital to the firm, White, by his partnership contract having no power to do anything without first obtaining the consent and approval of the defendants,) were absent making calls, and delivering to the plaintiff all the property, accounts, notes, receipts and stock, amounting in value to over $12,000, nearly all of which was shown to have been sold to George W. Comstock before the 1st day of January last. The property was immediately taken over into New-Jersey, and there stored in a loft and barn. White, it was charged, put the $3,000 alleged to have been paid, in his pocket, and never appeared in the store of the late firm of A. J. White & Co. afterwards. It further appeared, by the affidavits, that the defendant, finding some of the stock in Jersey City, amounting to about $4,300, took it, by advice of counsel, and for this the plaintiff procured them to be indicted, and on a requisition made application, through Governor Newell, of New-Jersey, upon Governor Morgan for their surrender. Governor Morgan refused the application, holding that he was entitled to look into the indictment, and if the prosecution was malicious or unfounded to refuse the application.

Judge HOFFMAN, after hearing the case, refused the application for an injunction, holding the alleged sale to the plaintiff Moore invalid.

Wm. M. Evarts for the plaintiff; John D. Sherwood for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—March 31.

Before Justice Clerke.

Robert Penn vs. John S. Hodges et al.—Motion for a new trial granted; $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Before Justice Sutherland.

John B. Borst vs. George D. Baldwin.—The defendant must have judgment on the demurrer with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hilton.

The People vs. Schurmann.—Motion to vacate *judgment and set aside execution granted.*

Kang vs. Kanaki.—*Order dismissing appeal vacated* with $10 costs of motion of dismiss and $7 costs of this motion to defendant to abide event of this action.

Mitchell vs. Westbrook.—There is no proof of service of this order on defendant.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 31, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 47 barrels Ashes, 6,005 barrels Flour, 11,300 bushels Corn, 3,664 bushels Oats, 628 pkgs. Provisions, and 465 barrels Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are salable and steady at $6; Pearls are very quiet at $5 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in rather better demand, and sales have been made of 100 mats Java at 14¾c.; 150 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.@12c.; 250 bags Jamaica on private terms; 1,000 bags St. Domingo at 9⅞c.@10¼c., chiefly at 9⅞c., and 26 bags stained do. at 9¾c. ⅌ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, April 1.

	1859.	1858.
Rahia, bags	13,050	163
Jamaica, bags	—	1256
Java, bags	—	4,149
Java, mats	—	22,409
Laguayra, bags	—	2,800
Manila, pockets	—	2,202
Maracaibo, bags	900	19,704
Rio, bags	17,289	39,422
Savanilla, bags	365	348
Singapore, mats	700	—
St. Domingo, bags	2,109	475
Total, pkgs	35,283	90,134

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 2,700 bales, including 2,500 bales in *transitu* at essentially unchanged rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling, ⅌ lb.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Middl'g Fair, ⅌ lb.	13	13¼	13¼	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The transactions in Flour to-day have been quite limited. The publication in a morning paper of a statement representing the stock here as 1,343,363 bbls., produced so much excitement among the trade that business was very nearly suspended. The principal merchants, who indignantly and unreservedly denounced this statement, contended that the stock was certainly not over 500,000 bbls., and the majority favored the opinion that it did not exceed 400,000 bbls. The trade protested very earnestly against the course adopted by the paper referred to, as an unjustifiable outrage upon all interested in the buying or selling of Flour, and as most injurious to parties having supplies to dispose of. The sales of State and Western Flour were confined to 6,500 bbls., in lots, within our revised range.

Unsound Flour ⅌ bbl.	$4 20@$5 15
Superfine State	5 30@ 5 60
Extra State	6 30@ 6 70
Superfine Western	5 35@ 5 85
Fancy Ohio	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 25@ 7 40
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 6 85
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 05
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 15@ 8 70

Southern Flour is quiet at former rates; sales 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $5 20@$6 70 for mixed and straight brands, and $6 75@$9 for low fancy to very choice *extra brands*, ⅌ bbl. *Canadian is inactive and somewhat nominal.* Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 70@$4 50 *for fine to superfine*, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $3 95@$3 96 for Jersey; $4 20@$4 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; and $19 50@$20 for the latter in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavier and somewhat lower. Sales have been confined to small lots, principally Milwaukee Club, at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel, and Mixed Western at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Corn is fairly sustained for all sorts, and we quote Mixed Western at 70c.@71c., Mixed Jersey at 72c.@73c., and Yellow Jersey at 75c.@76c. for new; Yellow Jersey 80c.@81c. for old; Yellow Southern 1 Mixed at 80c. ⅌ peck to choicest new White Jersey and Southern, as quality; Rye is nominally 90c. for old Mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 7,000 bushels State at 70c.@72c. ⅌ bushel. Rye and Oats are essentially unchanged.

HAY—Sales 400 bbls. North River at 65c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in good request at buoyant prices.

HOPS—Sales have been re-orded of 60 bales last year's crop at 14c.@18c. ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole is fair at full prices.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and 95c. for Lump. ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 1,000 bbls. New-Orleans at 30c.@40c.; 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30c.; and 29 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 32c. ⅌ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, April 1:

	1859.	1858.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds.	2,946	5,129
Clayed Cuba, hhds.		4,254
Porto Rico, hhds.	150	761
Total hhds.	3,096	10,144
Total bbls.	2,511	4,028

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. The demand for Spirits Turpentine has been very tame at 43c@43½c., in merchantable, and 34c. in shipping order, ⅌ gallon. The sales of Rosin include 4,000 bbls. Common at $1 62½c. ⅌ 310 lbs.

METALS—The business in this line, during March, Mr. J. BYRNE notices thus: "Wholesale business, during the month just closed, was rather backward for the season,—perhaps owing to the interruptions to transportation caused by the recent freshets on the principal water-courses of the interior; and as it is announced that the canals will be open after the 15th inst., a more active demand may be safely relied on for the ensuing ninety days.

Manufacturers have been fully employed since 1st of February, and the smaller class of dealers also experience a brisk trade.

The imports, (foreign,) since March 1, are:

Iron, Bar and Bundle—tons	6,894
Iron, Sheet—bundles	12,545
Iron, Pig—tons	874
Tin and Tinplate—boxes	39,426

The foregoing includes many lots that were due here a month earlier, but were detained by adverse winds, and as large sales were made on the way and at docks, these arrivals will not create an accumulation of stocks, which are yet quite low for the season. Copper, refined ingot, 22¾c., cash; Iron, refined Staffordshire Bar, $57 50, 6 months; Iron, Welsh Bar, $46 6 months; Iron, Sheet, doubles, 3¾c., 6 months; Iron, Russia, first quality, 11¼c., 6 months; Iron, Scotch Pig, $27, 6 months; Head, Spanish, 5¾c., cash; Tin, Government Banca, 31½c., cash; Tinplate, I C. Charcoal, $9 25, 6 months; Tinplate, I C. Coke, $7 62½ 6 months; Spelter, Silesian, 5½c., 6 months; Zinc, Mosselmann, 8c., 6 months.

OILS—Linseed is in demand, chiefly at 60c.@63c. ⅌ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite heavy and declining. Sales 300 bbls. at $17 75@$17 85 for new Mess; $17 30@$17 40 for old Mess; and $12 75@$12 87½ for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, including Hams, at 6¾c.@9¼c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is in demand at from 8½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been purchased to the extent of only 200 kgs. and bbls., in lots, at from 11¼c.@11¾c., ⅌ lb. Beef is more sought after at former rates; sales today, 750 bbls. in lots, at $10@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 25 for extra do., $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ⅌ tc.; Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand at 9c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State. ⅌ lb. Cheese is in fair request, partly for export, at 7c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is plenty and heavy, at 8½c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds have not varied much.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, at full prices. Sales, to-day, 920 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¼c.; Porto Rico, at 7c., and New-Orleans, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, April 1:

	1859.	1858.
Cuba, hhds.	6,564	17,566
Porto Rico, hhds.	1,382	3,282
New-Orleans, hhds.	5,706	9,075
Texas, hhds.	—	236
English Island, hhds.	—	20
Total	13,704	30,181
Melado, hhds.	3,749	1,326
Total, hhds.	17,504	31,509
Total, bags	15,000	1,000
Total, boxes	3,901	11,478

WHALEBONE—Has been in good demand at uniform rates.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 27½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 tcs. Beef and 450 bbls. Resin at previous rates. For London, 2,300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. For Bremen, 100 pkgs. Tobacco, with some Ashes and measurement goods, on private terms.

A band of fifty-two Seminoles, belonging to Wild Cat's people, who have been in Mexico for some years, have applied to Capt. Caldwell, at Fort Duncan, for an escort to enable them to traverse Texas on their way back to their tribe, settled on the Arkansas frontier. Capt. Caldwell has granted the request.

The Czar has conceded to a joint-stock company the construction of a railway from the Don to the Volga. By this means the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Sea of Azoff, the Caspian Sea, Central Asia, and the most distant regions of Siberia will be placed in communication with Odessa, Vienna, Paris and London.

The Germantown (Penn.) *Telegraph* has commenced its 30th volume. Major Frost has personally conducted it from the start in March, 1830.

LECTURES.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH

Will repeat his "Illustrated Blackwell's Island Lecture" in Hope Chapel, in Broadway, near Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, which will truly represent my entrance and emergence from Blackwell's Island, with a perfect illustration of convict life, with scenery, barbers, shears, razors, baths, cells, mess halls, quarries, overseers &c. Three of the convicts who assisted me at my first lecture are again on Blackwell's island, two of whom were released on Thursday last, and will be in the gang of my lecture on Monday evening. One of them has passed 26 years on Blackwell's Island since his early manhood. I shall be assisted by ten convicts in prison costume, whose marches to solemn music before the audience will be sublime and exciting, and far excel those on the Island, assuring the march of freedom and theirs of degraded bondage. I shall also be assisted by three female vocalists, two male vocalists, and three instrumental performers. As my arduous impersonation of the "CONVICT" will require all my energies, I shall not play piano solos, and sing and dance before the audience, as I contemplated. Let romantic lovers bring their lovely virgins, and parents and old folks their innocent children and grand-children to deter them from entering the editorial arena, and then witnessed exposure and denunciation for alleged libel, and to see how Columbus and Lafayette, and Louis Napoleon, and Cobbett, and poor Mike Walsh, and Stephen the modern, appeared in prison cells and quarries, exposed to stony fragments, and how Robinson Crusoe and Napoleon the Great appeared on desolate islands. And now let all come early, and be prepared for plaintive tears, and joyous screams, and violent perspiration. Let the ladies saturate their elegant attire with the strongest camphor, and bring bottles of strong liquid peppermint, to resuscitate themselves from ecstatic spasms. As the preparations for my novel entertainment have been very extensive and expensive, and have exhausted my last dollar, I cannot prolong this advertisement, but must refer my kind and generous patrons to the small bills for the names of the performers and other particulars, which can be obtained at Hope Chapel on Monday evening next. Tickets 50 cents.

LECTURE ON MUSIC.

FRANZ SCHLOTTER will deliver a lecture on Music, MONDAY EVENING, April 4, at C. BREUSING'S Music Room, No. 701 Broadway, second story, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SUBJECT:

History of Christian Music from its commencement to the present time.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at C. Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. Subject given by the audience. Also, in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

"TAKE NO THOUGHT WHAT YE SHALL say, for it shall be given you in that hour what ye shall speak." Do spirits control mortals? Are people inspired to day? Go to Clinton Hall FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and hear Mrs. SPENCE.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE, (late Mrs. Britt,) who has drawn audiences of 3,000 persons in the West,

INSTRUCTION.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Summer Term will commence May 24, and continue twelve weeks. Expenses $150 per annum, including board, room, fuel, lights, and tuition in English and Ancient and Modern Languages, Painting, Drawing, Music, &c., &c., extra. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, the Rev. J. H. MORRISON.

PROSPECT FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 16 and 18 West-st. This Institution will be removed to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 West-st., between Madison and 5th-ave., on the 1st of May, when it will be free from the noise and dust of the avenue, and where the increasing demand for room will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; G. H. GARDINER, A. M., Principal.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK

Has the pleasure to state that his newly-adopted system of

TEACHING THE PIANO-FORTE IN CLASSES,

Has met with entire success. Pupils will please apply at Mr. GOLDBECK'S residence, No. 765 5th-st., or at C. BERDING'S, No. 701 Broadway, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from 1 to 3 o'clock, in the class-room, 84 story. THIRD QUARTER commences on TUESDAY, April 12. The classes are arranged more between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, and will be held from the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, and in the evening, with many requests. AFTERNOON CLASSES will be held from the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock. Separate classes for Misses. Terms—$20 a quarter of 24 lessons. Two or more members of a family $15 each.

BUTCHER'S FERRIER INSTITUTE, No. 206, 208, 210 and 212 Bleecker-st.

Will open here, on the ninth of March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stands convenient to the cars and omnibuses, and is within a few minutes' walk of the University. Circulars may be had of the Principal. HENRY M. FERRIER, A.M., Prin. and Proprietor. JOHN M. KEESE, D.D., President.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

A central institution for supplying Schools with competent teachers; also, with pupils; pecuniary interests superintendently, and teachers with engagements, gratuitously. Apply at 143 Fulton-st. SMITH WOODWARD.

[illegible] FEMALE INSTITUTE, Hudson, N. Y.—The Spring Term of the Institute will commence on Wednesday, April 6. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stands convenient to the cars and steamboats, and is within a few minutes' walk of the Hudson River R. R. Depot. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, the Rev. J. H. MORRISON.

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THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE JUNIOR Class of the New-York University will take place in the Chapel of the University on FRIDAY, April 1, at 10½ A. M. The next term of instruction will commence on Monday, April 18. Candidates for admission to either of the three lower classes may present themselves for examination on that day, at the Chancellor's room, in the University building.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a high ridge. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, fuel, lights, $250 per annum. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received many times during the year, with reference to reference, address A. E. WIBAUX, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$250 A YEAR. Hudson, New-York. Eight English, Experienced Gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the three departments. Superior advantages for French, Drawing and Piano Music. Excellent and economy the rule. Term opens April 12. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. BLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, N. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer Term will commence April 25. Tuition, for a thorough English education, from $31 to $50. Extra charges in Music, Drawing, Water colors, $5; Drawing, $1; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The Spring Term of the Rev. Dr. RIDDLE'S Boarding School for Boys will be opened. Terms $300 a year. Circulars sent on application.

Reference: Bishop Potter, No. 38 West 34th-st. Isaac W. Bradford, Esq., No. 9 Wall-st. Edwin Clapp, Esq., No. 2 Fletcher-st.

Geneva, March 2, 1859.

MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for general education, and given fully educated teachers, twelve competent teachers constantly in the school, and a corps of lecturers, commencing the next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. G. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. E. BOYD.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—Five miles from Norwalk, Conn., JAMES G. RICE, A. M., of Yale College, Principal. Advantages offered are, Health and Location, Thorough Instruction, Good Discipline, and the care of a good home. Address, until April 2, to the care of THOS. R. MOUNT, Esq., No. 42 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A GENTLEMAN who has graduated at a German University and who devotes his entire time to the education of his own son, desires to make an engagement as resident teacher in a private family. He could also undertake the English branches, music, French, Italian and Latin. Best reference is given and required. Address Teacher, Box No. 413 Lower Post-office, New-York.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y. Twenty-six miles from New-York. Summer Term will commence on Monday, May 2. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and A. R. E. Randolph's, No. 283 Broadway, New-York.

WM. G. WESTON, M. A. Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE AT PIAGE, ON THE HUDSON.—This Institution gives special attention to physical culture and the health of pupils, as well as to their intellectual and moral development. For further particulars see circulars, or address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

REING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Spring Quarter will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of R. P. Ferris, No. 87 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Ross, Esq., No. 48 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—The Spring Term of the Rev. James Weir Mason, Rye, begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Rye is healthy and pleasant, by the Portchester Railroad. Thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CAMPBELL'S Office, Cortlandt-st., or at the School.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-THIRD Term will commence on MONDAY, May 2. Circulars containing full information can be obtained of SHEPARD'S Bookstore, No. 172 Fulton-st.; E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 128 Pearl-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, Principal.

SKATING TAUGHT IN ONE COURSE OF LESSONS at Professor BIRD'S ROLLER SKATING Academy, 448 Broadway. Classes now forming for ladies and children on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. For gentlemen on same evenings after 8 o'clock P. M.

SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR MISSES. Number limited to six; age from 6 to 12 years; board and tuition; branches $125 per year; term opens April 18. Address Mrs. MARIA CAMPBELL, preceptress, Aurora, Washington County, New-York.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Circulars with catalogue, may be obtained at TYSON & PRINNEY'S and FAIRCHILD'S, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

A LADY WISHES TO MEET WITH A PRIvate family in New-York where instruction in either one or the languages would be taken as compensation for board. Non-American, especially French-speaking preferred. Address FORESGER, Stuyvesant Post-office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Circulars can be had of the Principal. Other information and inquiries addressed on application to the Principal.

C. E. WHEELER.

$32.50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND IN CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—THE MUSICAL ACADEMY. Rev. J. W. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO FIFTEEN years of age, to board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. E. D. OWEN, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED TEACHER, wishes to meet an engagement as resident teacher in a private family. Her course of instruction comprises the English branches, music, French, Italian and Latin. Best referen ce given and required. Address TEACHER, C. W. Beasley's Bookstore, Madison-square Post-office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS BEEN teaching for years in Paris, wishes to meet with a situation in the teaching French, German, the English branches, drawing, with music and Italian to beginners. Address J. L., Madison-square Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS FOR SOME time taught the English branches, also French, music and drawing, wishes a situation as governess in a family. Reference exchanged. Address Box No. 241 Times Post-office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO supply this superior burning oil to our customers in any quantities at from one barrel upwards. It is highly refined, light-colored and varnishing pure, it burns as dry as all kinds of Kerosene purge, without smoke, odor or residue. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. RAVEN STATE OIL CO., COMPANY, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

BRUSHES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Emporium, No. 348 Pearl-st., Franklin Square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Brushes of a very superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN R. BOTTEL.

ASHLAND OIL.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW prepared to supply dealers and others with this very superior burning coal oil, which will be found on trial warranted by any other oil. Cheap for cash.

H. OGDEN, Jr., No. 18 Broad-st.

COBURN'S BEYRIL OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more durable. Sample, 20 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 20 William-st.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A new process of grinding paint, varnish, or any substance of the dry and, without any extra cost or charge in machinery. J. QUARTERMAN, 114 John-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman, as coachman, who will be disengaged about the middle of April; who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can produce the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and careful driving; also, as gardener; and, if required, can take charge of a farm. Address W. H., Box No. 207 Times-st., it will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH GIRL of the highest respectability, as cook and nurse, or washing and ironing. Also, by a hard-working Protestant girl, a place for housework in a private family; they have excellent references, and are very trustworthy girls. Apply, this day, at No. 414 Broadway near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to take care of grown or children, or do good plain sewing; has no objection to engage to travel for the Summer; the best of City references given, where she has lived two years and six months. Call, for two days, at No. 36 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, in all its branches; make pastry, soups and jellies; will do part of the washing and ironing; wages $6 to $7. Also, a regular laundress, does up linens in a magnificent style; wages $6; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL of the most trustworthy habits, a situation, for chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing, or would do housework in a small private family. She is a girl of excellent dispositions and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced servant as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a very reliable, trustworthy person, not above her business; perfectly neat, obliging and conscientious; unexceptionable reference given; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a small family; wishes to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Apply at No. 200 [illegible], between 20th and 30th sts., 3d floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a young English woman; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; can get up fine muslins; or to wait on a lady if required; none but private families need call; has the City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 17 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, and seamstress. Can be highly recommended by her last employers, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen at No. 56 East 34th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; can make all kinds of brown soups, pastry, sauces, jellies. Good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; no objection to assist in housework; has the best of City references. Call at No. 270 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Atlantic and Pacific.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 103 East 17th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would be willing to do the housework of a small private family. No objection to the country. City reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 119 3d-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid or waiter, or to take care of children; none need apply but a pious family; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., in the rear of a milk depôt.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, or to do the washing and ironing in a small family. Can produce the best of references. Call in 11th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., in the butcher's store, for two days.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A situation for a trustworthy, competent girl, as chambermaid, and to assist with sewing; leaves because the lady is giving up housekeeping. Apply to No. 109 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN. A situation as professed cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references given from her last place; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 2 Stuyvesant-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, 15 years of age, as assistant to take care of children, or chambermaid and waiter; has no objection going to the country. Can be seen at No. 133 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND ASSIST in the washing, by a good steady woman, who has lived in first-class families; she is of an obliging disposition and fully understands her business. She can be seen at No. 1 Canal-st., corner East Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NEAT GIRLS; one as cook, washer and ironer; can make bread, biscuit and pies; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to live in the same family. Call at No. 263 6th-av., near 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 29 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; has lived six years in her last place; has good City reference. Call at No. 54 Prince-st., between Marion and Mulberry, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant Scotch girl, as chambermaid and to do the fine washing of a respectable family. The best of City reference as to character and capability can be given. Apply at No. 73 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A QUIET, STEADY YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business well; has the best of City reference; would be desirous to go to Newport for the Summer; can be seen for 2 days at No. 335 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can do up the muslins in the neatest manner. The best of City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 307 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and assist to wash and do all kinds of fine ironing; understands her business well, is careful, willing and anxious to please. Call at No. 126 Waverley-place. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 27 10th-st., between 6th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook, understands cooking in all its various branches. Has the best of recommendations from her last place. For further information a note addressed to No. 323 6th-av., between 14 and 15th sts., will be attended to till engaged.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a kind, faithful, and competent Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at No. 83 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE woman, to take in washing and ironing, or to go out by the day to work or do housework. Call at or address No. 205 West 26th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 37 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 256 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 153 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion to go to Europe or California, to take charge of children or wait on a lady; has crossed the Atlantic several times. Call at No. 16 Spring-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; she understands her business; makes good bread, and has good testimonials. Apply at No. 69 East 12th-st., below Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 27 West 17th-st., on Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family. Has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 West 22d-st., her last situation.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, wash and iron; she is a most excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 224 West 26th-st., between 6th and 8th ave., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD AND COMPETENT GIRL, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a competent cook and washer and ironer; or would act as nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 68 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as dressmaker with a respectable private family; understands all kinds of fine sewing; also, and dresses hair; has good references. Can be seen two days at No. 163 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avenues.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook, washer, ironer and waiter, in a private family; no objections to the country; best of references given. Call at No. 178 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or nurse; she can sew if required, or as chambermaid or chamberwork and fine ironing; is a skilled hairdresser. Call at No. 242 10th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days, first room from room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing and ironing. Inquire for five days at her present situation, No. 23 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City references. Call at No. 57 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress by a respectable young woman; understands her occupation. Address A., Box No. 102 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE SMART, RESpectable Protestant girls; among good cooks and to assist with the washing and ironing; the 1st as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress; and the third as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; each has the very best of City reference, and will be found willing and agreeable. No objection to the country. Apply, for three days, at No. 252 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, A situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine muslins and French finishing; has lived with the best families of this City for the last ten years; leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe. Call for two days at her recent employer's, No. 37 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 314 West 16th-st., between 6th and 9th ave.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as cook and one as chambermaid; good washers and ironers; have City references, and willing to go into the country. Call, for two days, at the office No. 1[illegible] Pearl-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person that perfectly understands her business; sewer but those willing to pay high wages need apply. Good City reference given if required. Call at 64 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to take care of a baby and sew; best of City references. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 109 St. Mark's place, (6th-st.,) Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 68 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

TO TRAVELERS.—AN INTELLIGENT AND highly-respectable lady, a widow, who will give and require most unexceptionable references, is desirous of traveling in Europe the ensuing season, as companion to a lady, or as governess of children, or to act as housekeeper, being fully competent for either positions; salary is no object. Address E. S. M., New-Haven, Conn., or R. E. S., care of Sutton & Raynor, No. 402 Broadway, New-York.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more engagements, by the day or week, in private families; has a thorough knowledge of cutting, fitting and trimming. Call or send a note to E. G. C., No. 200 6th-av., in the millinery store, near 23d-st.

UN DOMESTIQUE FRANCAIS—DESIRE UNE place dans une maison bourgeoise ou famille privée; il peut fournir les meilleurs recomendations de New-York. S'addresser au No. 182 3d-av., chez M. VANIER, pendant huit jours.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who understands his business perfectly well; can take charge of greenhouses, vinery, flower garden, vegetation, fruit and ornamental trees; understands terracing, grading and draining, &c.; can come well recommended; has lived with his last two employers 16 years. His wife is an excellent dairy maid. Can be seen at Mr. Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 674 Broadway, corner 10th-st., New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a man thoroughly and practically acquainted with both businesses; had charge of large places in most of the present and last year; would take charge of a gentleman's residence; first-class City references. Parties in want of a good, industrious man will address a note to GARDENER AND FARMER, Box No. 196 Times Office, which will be attended to this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER AND INdustrious single man; is a good gardener, has no objections to tend one horse and carriage, and is a good driver, both City and country; many years' experience; willing to make himself generally useful. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 162 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN 35 YEARS OF age, a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, is a first-rate vegetable gardener and willing to make himself useful on a small place where there would not be much driving. The best of City references from his last place. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Has no objection to the country. Can give the best of City references. Address M. W., No. 663 Broadway, corner 14th-st., in the drug-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best reference from his last employers for honesty, sobriety and industry; has no objection to City or country. Address J. R. D., for two days, Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, a situation as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a competent hand at grape-growing; also, flowers and vegetables; the best of reference given. Address, for two days, T. R., in care of Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, Seedsman, 674 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady, single young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Best City references given. Any commands left at the office of the St. Beals Hotel, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, for J. H., will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A RESpectable Protestant young man; understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; can read and write, and is well acquainted with the City; best of City reference can be given. Address A. A. Box No. 311 Times Office. Or we have.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book-keeper, or as salesman in a wholesale boot and shoe or crockery store; can give the best of references; salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address M. J., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man; has lived the last six years with his last employer in the City, from whom he can produce the highest recommendations; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, R. E., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO CHILDREN, a situation as farmer, one who can come well recommended in all its branches, and dairy and poultry. Can be seen at the New York Times Office on Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2, from 9½ A. M. to 9 P. M. each day. RUFUS BROWN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man; understands the care of horses and is a careful driver, with good recommendations from his last place. Address F. M., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable single Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business and can produce good City reference. Has no objection to a hotel or boarding-house and will go into the country if required. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, who understands his business well; would be willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Has good reference as to character and capability. Address D. P., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND HIGHLY RECommended Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, and understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener, and willing to work; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man; is willing to make himself generally useful, and understands his business in all its branches; the country preferred. The best of reference can be had from his last employer. Address C. K., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, as groom and coachman by a single man, who is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to go in the country; unexceptionable reference from his last employer. Apply to J. W., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man a situation as thorough waiter; understands his business perfectly; no objection to the country; can give the highest City reference from his last place. Call at No. 120 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GARDENER, A SITUAtion; is a first-class, well-experienced gardener in every department, and can be very highly recommended. Apply to, or call at, JAMES PARKS', seedsman and florist, Court-st., near Atlantic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN OF skill and ability a situation as gardener; no objection to take charge of a farm; best of references given as to character, capability, &c. Call or address W. A., GREIVE'S Bird-store, No. 189 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address T. C., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man, who fully understands his business; the best of City reference given. Call at or address R. C., No. 16 University-place, or Box No. 211 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young single man, who understands his business; would be willing to be useful to his employer in the country preferred; has the best of reference. Address C. E., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—GENTS' FURNISHING.—A YOUNG man who has been five years in a Broadway store, would like a situation in a furnishing store, or in the hosiery department of a dry goods store. Salary moderate. Address HOSIERY, Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS coachman in a respectable family; has good references from his last place; has no objection to go a distance in the country. Call at No. 130 East Broadway, from 10 to 13 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses and carriages perfectly; just disengaged; can produce the best of City references. Address M. A., Box No. 228 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been four years at gun-making; a place either in a gun factory or machine shop. Address P. C., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, by a person thoroughly conversant with the principles of double entry, in a business requiring business ability and energy. Address H. R., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, UNDERstands the care of horses and a vegetable garden, will make himself generally useful; is a good driver. Address J. O., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who has served his time in England, and can give good references. Address A. B., at Sheehan's Seed Store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITUation as waiter in a private family or in a respectable boarding house. No objection to the country. Best of City references given. Any commands left at the office of the St. Beals Hotel, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, for J. H., will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man, who understands his business; is accustomed to the care and management of horses; is a good driver; can read and write, and is well acquainted with the City; best of City reference can be given. Address A. A. Box No. 311 Times Office. Or we have.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE YOUNG MEN OF steady and industrious habits, want to and are in want of situations; can either keep books, be barkeepers, or can look after horses; can make themselves generally useful at a gentleman's house in the country; one has been at a general country store in Canada, in which place a reliable reference can be given; do not wish for high wages so much as a permanent situation. Address T. F. C., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener having fifteen years' experience in this country, fully competent to take charge of a place; understands care of greenhouse plants, grapes and vegetables, &c.; has laid out some first-class places. Best City references as to character and ability. Has a small family. A note to GARDENER OF INDUSTRY, Box No. 184 Times Office, will be attended to this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands hot and cold grapery, greenhouse, flower grounds, and vegetables. Has had good experience in laying out new places, planting trees, &c. Good City references will be given. A note addressed to C. E., Box No. 210 Times Office will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE YOUNG MARried man, with unexceptionable references, a situation in the country, to take care of a gentleman's farm; he understands well cattle, poultry, &c.; is a good coachman and plain gardener. His wife would take charge of the dairy, poultry, &c.; is a good laundresses. Address T. J. T., in the tea store, No. 308 Grand-st., N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND WIFE, without children—the man as coachman and gardener; he is thoroughly groom and driver; the wife as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter, or would do general housework in a small family. They are well recommended, and would make themselves generally useful. Address JAMES, Box 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. M., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as coachman, who understands his business perfectly well; who has no objections to a short distance in the country; who can give the best City reference. Can be seen at his last situation, No. 239 East 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man who has lived in some of the best places in Europe, and has nine years' experience in this country; has had charge of large places; City references given. Any gentleman in want of such a man will address A. B., Box No. 213 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A married man, Protestant; would make himself generally useful; understands his business thoroughly, and can produce the best of references as to character and capability. Apply at his last employer's, No. 66 Broadway, where he can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, A SITUation; she can do general housework; the man is a good waiter, understands the care of horses, and would have no objection to help in the garden. A note addressed to HENRY MULLEN, Yonkville, will be punctually attended to. Country preferred.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business, greenhouse, graperies, fruit, vegetables, &c. Can come well recommended. None but those wanting a yearly man need address W. T., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man without a family. Can be well recommended for his honesty, sobriety and capability. Address E., Gardener, or call, for two days, at Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; has no objections to the country. Can be well recommended by his last employer, where he has lived 2½ years. Address E. M., at J. J. Morris', corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an active, industrious, single man, (French,) who understands gardening in all its branches. Good references given. Address P. L., at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, as farmer; wife understands taking charge of a dairy. Unexceptionable references given. Address PATRICK HICKEY, at R. L. Allen's, No. 189 Water-st. Can be seen till engaged.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED BY A YOUNG LAWyer from the interior of the State, with a fair knowledge of the practice, a situation as managing clerk or office partner. Most satisfactory references given. Address ALDEN, Box No. 2,839 Post-office.

TO MASTER TAILORS.—CUTTER'S SITUATION wanted, by a gentleman who speaks German, French and English. His character and qualifications are insured by the *Commission des Modes* in Paris. Apply to GENIO C. SCOTT, No. 156 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO DO THE GENERAL HOUSEWORK of a small private family, a young or middle-aged woman. One who is cleanly and neat in her habits and appearance, willing and obliging in disposition, and can bring good City references as to ability and trustworthiness, may have a good situation by applying at No. 133 East 19th-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. Wages $6.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, who understands his business

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents served at the office a week, or Twelve Dollars a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BAYNE KEENE'S THEATRE—The Man of Law—Samson and Delilah.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or Family Pride and Aversion.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Guy Fawkes—Cinderella—Ordinaries.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Asmodeus—Cinderella—Twenty Years.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Miller of New-Jersey—The Sonnambulist—Jacques Dumas.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb—Parent Cabin.

BIRNEY'S SALOON—Ole Bull's Concert.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Negro Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]

Ocean Mails.

[illegible]

W. H. SABIN, WILLIAMS, Providence, R. I. will supply the New-York Times, Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly, on application as above.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A report of importance was presented in the State Senate yesterday from the Lieutenant-Governor and all the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, setting forth that the surplus fund for the payment of the interest on the Canal debt is entirely exhausted, and that the sum of $1,039,000 will be needed to pay the interest and the deficiency at present existing. In order to save the credit of the State this amount must be provided for by the Legislature. The report was referred to the Committee on Finance. A remonstrance, numerously signed, against the New-York Charter and Bookery Law bills was presented. A bill was introduced to enlarge the powers and define the duties of the Supreme Court Judges. The bill organizing the Health Department of this City was passed. Several other bills of importance were passed. The bill to enlarge the boundaries of the Central Park was laid on the table. In the Assembly, the report of the Grinding Committee, as prepared on the previous night, was presented. A motion was made by Mr. TUCHILL to strike out the bill to close the tunnel on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and to prohibit the use of steam there; but, after a long debate, the report of the Committee was agreed to. The New-York Tax bill was debated in Committee, but final action was not taken. The bill to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company was reported favorably. An interesting report was made from the Committee of Ways and Means relative to the relief and maintenance of emigrant paupers, and the duties and powers of the Commissioners of Emigration. The report was called out by a petition from several counties, asking for an amendment of the present laws on this subject, and is adverse to the prayer of the petitioners.

The Administration, it seems, according to the dispatch of our Washington Correspondent, is disposed to doubt the truth of the report that the present head of the Church party in Mexico is in collusion with France and Sardinia for the transfer of a portion of the Mexican territory, including Tehuantepec, Tabasco and Chiapas, to Sardinia. The misfortune is that the Administration is disposed to doubt everything that looks to the crushing of American enterprise in Central America. It is high time for the exercise of a little faith in this respect.

The sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, arrived at Pensacola, brings Vera Cruz advices to the 12th of March—not so late, however, as previously received, though in some respects more explicit. The *Sardinian* was at Vera Cruz when the *Saratoga* left. Various rumors were current as to the movements of the contending parties, but they were very conflicting. The inhabitants of Vera Cruz were in the best of spirits and were confident of being able to withstand the threatened attack of MIRAMON's forces.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commander TRAVERSE, of the flag-ship *Merrimac*, dated at Beelejo, relative to the recent capture of the *Decatur* in the Gulf of Fonseca. In the course of her cruise she entered the harbor of Ier Union, where she was said to be the first United States vessel which had ever made its appearance there. She was visited by the Governor of the Department and other officers, and the national flag of San Salvador was saluted by her, which demonstration of respect was enthusiastically received by the citizens. Congratulatory addresses were interchanged on the occasion.

The California Overland Mail has arrived at St. Louis, bringing advices from San Francisco to the 7th of March. There is no California news of importance. From Victoria we learn that a proposition has been made to annex that colony to British Columbia. A reserve of 400,000 acres of land, it was reported, was to be appropriated for emigrants from Oregon at the forks of the Thompson River. Arrangements were being made to punish the Indians engaged in the outrage recently committed upon the ship *Onward*.

By the arrival of the last Utah Mail, we learn that terrible snow-storms have occurred on the Plains during the last month, seriously interfering with the progress of emigrant trains and other parties. The Indians continued their depredations upon the Mail Company. Several stations had been robbed of animals, which had been killed for food.

We have advices from Hayti to March 15, but they give no news of importance. The Government was busily engaged in the advancement of peaceful industry, and the consolidation of the new political order of things. Commerce was reviving.

The schooner *Lonsdale*, bound to this City from Mobile, with a cargo of Linseed, &c., is ashore on Brenton's Reef, near Newport, and will prove a total loss. The ship *Agamemnon*, before reported ashore on Overlook Beach, is going to pieces, and will be a total loss.

The Board of Aldermen last evening held a short session. A petition asking that Hamilton-street be widened, was referred. So was a resolution in favor of appropriating $2,000 for gas fixtures and wash-basins for the Street Department. The Board adjourned without waiting to hear a communication sent in by the Mayor, again nominating EDGAR F. PURDY for City Inspector.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the majority and minority reports of the Special Committee appointed to consider Mr. MCADAMS' claim to the seat now occupied by ALEX. FERRAN, were received. They were made the special order for next Monday evening, and were ordered to be printed in the minority. A large number of important reports were adopted. Some disturbance was created just before adjournment by the objection of an individual somewhat in liquor, who insisted on being admitted within the limits assigned to members of the Board.

JAMES STRICKLAND was yesterday sentenced by Judge ROOSEVELT, in the Court of Over and Terminer, to be hung for the murder of his wife, on May 26. The prisoner, responding with the Jury, occasioned the production of affidavits from Professor DOREMUS, two members of the Jury and others. The proceedings were very interesting, and will be found under our regular law reports. There appears to be little prospect of a stay of execution in this case.

March made a most lion-like exit last night. A strong north wester gave a wintry chilliness to the air, and the budding trees must have suffered from the frost.

The pipe cap-makers, mostly Germans, held a meeting last evening at No. 300 Grand-street, and appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution for a Union. The object is an increase of wages and the bettering of the condition of the trade. The pipe-fore makers hold a meeting at the same place on Saturday evening.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 3,700 bales, including 2,500 bales on speculation. Prices were [illegible] unchanged. The movements in Breadstuffs of importance were restricted. Quotations, however, were generally unaltered. Groceries were more active. The transactions in other commodities were moderate.

The Italian Question.

The Italians seem to be fully of our way of thinking, as expressed in these columns, two months ago, about the propriety of acting under the auspices and guidance of Sardinia in the coming struggle. Every mail brings fresh evidence of the determination of all classes and conditions in every part of the country to sink for the present all minor differences, and range themselves under the Sardinian flag. MAZZINI is nowhere heard of, and VICTOR EMMANUEL's name is in every mouth. The crimes and perfidies of royalty and aristocracy, the cowardice of kings and nobles, are for the present buried in oblivion, and everybody is occupying himself with the more important question of Italian independence. The Republican Party must certainly be astonished by the facility with which the nation, so cruelly betrayed by CHARLES ALBERT and the Sardinian army in 1849, has forgotten the wrongs which came upon it from that quarter, and the savage exultation with which it dwells on those which it has suffered from Austria alone. It certainly would be hard to conceive of a fact more entirely subversive of MAZZINI's theories. Either Sardinia did not betray, or the people are fickle and unreliable. Either horn of the dilemma is a sharp one for the party of the great Carbonaro.

We confess, however, there is no circumstance connected with the Italian difficulty which to us wears a more hopeful aspect than this. It is easy to be discontented, and easier still to go begging round the world for a sympathetic tear or sigh, but it is not so easy to forget petty differences, to overlook past offences, and to concentrate the national strength.

Disunion has for ten centuries been the curse of Italy. There is not an Italian writer of any eminence who has ever opened his mouth upon the condition and prospects of his country who has not acknowledged it and mourned over it. It has been the proximate cause of all Italian reverses and misfortunes. While "their tyrants joined in hate, they never joined in love." While French, German and Spanish invaders have always marched into the country shoulder to shoulder, Genoese, Lombard and Venetian, and Tuscan would not raise a hand *against them until they had settled their private quarrels*. The Emperor, the Pope, and the King of Naples have always been unanimous in their opinions upon the "Italian question," but the Italians themselves, never. They have always had some small row to be settled within before the enemy could be driven from the gates. Such a population, in such a country, with such a temperament, such powers, and such traditions, could not have so long been held in subjection by foreigners under any other conditions; and as long as any other point presented itself to the Italian mind as of equal, or nearly equal importance to the question of Italian independence, there was no chance of any change. As long as the Liberal Party labored under the insane delusion that the means by which Italy was to achieve her liberty was of as vital moment as the liberty itself, Austria was sure of her position.

For ten years MAZZINI and the Mazzinists have steadily labored to impress on the popular mind in Italy the idea that national independence, won by the aid of a King and a standing army, is not a desirable blessing; and that if VICTOR EMMANUEL took the field to-morrow, the Italian people would be justified in looking coldly on until his annihilation under masses of Austrian infantry proved his sincerity. That they have displayed considerable ability in their vocation, no one can deny; *but that, as we now know, their prayers and* invocations should have fallen on leaden ears, is one of the best omens which Italy has presented *to the eye of the political seer for many* a long year. The day has at last come, when, to all appearances at least, Italians are willing to take the field *en masse* for Italy, pure and simple—for Italy in any shape and under any government, so long as it is Italy, and not a province of a foreign Power; and to declare, that if they are to be tyrannized over at all, they are determined that their tyrants shall "be still at least their countrymen." There is more solid ground for hope as to the future of that unfortunate country, in this single fact, than either in the adhesion of France, the weakness of Austria, or the sympathy of Russia. The "Great Powers" can readily make a nation independent, but it is only the spirit of its own people that can keep it so. All the "guarantees" that ever were made cannot save a weak or visionary race from the yoke of a foreign conqueror; and no race that ever existed long preserved its liberty which did not look upon foreign rule as the worst of curses, and national independence as the foundation of all peace, prosperity and glory.

We confess, that without the display of this spirit on the part of the Italians, we should attach very little importance to LOUIS NAPOLEON's demonstrations on their behalf. French battalions may drive out the Austrians, but *they cannot supply civic courage, good sense*, and mutual forbearance. These are plants which must be indigenous.

Now, however, all doubt on this score seems at an end. Crowds of volunteers are pouring into Piedmont for the Sardinian army from all parts of the country. Emigration, even on a large scale, of families of all ranks and conditions, from Lombardy into Sardinia, is reported by the last mail. Priests are leading their flocks across the frontier; GARIBALDI, an old soldier of the last revolution, and the best of them all, has managed *to forget all about* Novara, and instead of helping MAZZINI to keep up an eternal cackle over the "rights of man" and the glories of a democratic and social republic, has taken the command of a division of volunteers, and has harnessed himself for the sterner, nobler, and holier work of fighting for Italy. In every part of the country indications occur every day of the implicit faith of the people in the leadership of Sardinia, as the first *and only Italian power. The vast army of the* discontented, of the long-suffering and sorely tried, whose fathers, and fathers' fathers, and whose own lives have been poisoned, blasted and embittered by the horrible curse of foreign despotism, are only waiting *for* the sound of the first Sardinian gun, to take the field, if with no more useful purpose, at least with the gallant *one of stopping the balls*. There may be doubts in some people's minds about LOUIS NAPOLEON's good faith; about VICTOR EMMANUEL's wisdom; about FRANCIS JOSEPH's power and determination; but there is no room for doubt as to the duty of the Italians. They must fight—fight with as *much organization*, and under as good officers as they can obtain, but they must fight. Whatever hesitation foreign powers may feel, their course is clear. And the sole and only *object of their fighting must be the* expulsion of the Germans. When the last Austrian soldier is dead, or driven across the frontier, we shall be glad to hear M. MAZZINI and Madame MAZZINI sign the "solidarity of the peoples" and the future of democracy.

Wall-Street Speculations.

The Broker's Board of New-York have just afforded us a new and interesting commentary upon the spirit in which the enormous Railway interest of the United States with all that it involves of national and individual prosperity has of late years been treated by the legalized speculators in this sort of property. The Michigan Southern Railroad is one of the great arterial lines of the country. It represents in its capital and funded debt a sum of nearly twenty millions of dollars. Consolidated with the Northern Indiana, it traverses about five hundred miles of the most thickly populated, richest and most actively industrious regions of the West. That it has yet to develop the most prolific sources of its income appears from the fact stated in the annual report of the Directors, just made public, that the passenger traffic for the year 1858 in connection with the Mails and the Express business, exceeded in value the traffic of goods transportation; it having been well established by the experience of railways throughout the world that the passenger business precedes the goods business in the order of increase, only to fall short of it in the end, and assume a secondary place in the operations of the line. Railways in fact, from the nature of the advantages which are most peculiar to them as channels of movement, tend constantly to create the goods traffic by which they are eventually to live. They make markets accessible, and by so doing stimulate production in fields which had else remained dormant for years. The existence of a railway communication with great centres of exchange is a perpetual invitation to enterprise throughout the region which it serves. The man who would have limited his farming operations to the circle of his own township or his own county, had the nearest market-town offered his only accessible opportunity for disposing of his products, will begin to think of taking in new fields and employing new laborers, of buying new stock and consulting men of science when he finds that dealers five hundred miles away are knocking at his doors with the demand of half a world. Mineral wealth that might have slumbered for years untouched in the earth, will be dragged to the light when the coal-beds of Maryland are brought by steam to the shores of the Atlantic, and the copper-mines of *the West to the* dock-yards and foundries of the East. These are propositions so elementary and so self-evident that they need to be constantly reasserted and pressed upon the consideration of the public. In the railway history of Great Britain this process of development has been very strikingly marked. In 1849, six years after the railway system of England had received its first really wide-spread impulse, the passenger receipts amounted to *fifty-three and four-tenths* per cent of the whole income of the English roads; the goods receipts coming in *for forty-six and six-tenths of the amount*. In 1855, the passenger receipts made *forty-four and five-tenths*, the goods receipts *fifty-five and five-tenths* of the whole. In Scotland the development has been still more remarkable, the respective proportions of the passenger and goods receipts in that country for 1855 being *thirty-six and two-tenths*, against *sixty-three and eight-tenths per cent*. It may be laid down as an axiom of railway management that no railway has really entered upon the ascending scale of its prosperity till its freight business shall have begun to exceed its passenger traffic. The Michigan Southern Road, which we are now considering, shows by its report that, while during the past year of universal prostration its passenger earnings have largely fallen off, its freight earnings have positively *increased. It shows, that is, that the* fundamental basis of its prosperity is steadily broadening; that it meets positive wants in the great country through which it passes, and that it is exerting its legitimate influence upon the increase of productive capacity in that country. Here are the elements of substantial value in the enterprise; all the elements which can ever be looked for in any such enterprise, and of which the operation can only be impeded by gross mismanagement in the conduct of the affairs of the Company. On a careful examination of the Company's report, it is not easy to find the evidence of any such mismanagement. On the contrary, the Report has this extraordinary merit, that it presents none of the usual signs of having been subjected to the process first successfully applied by the English Railway King HUDSON, and felicitously described by one of his secretaries in a phrase since become classical, as "cooking the accounts to make everything pleasant." A general decrease in the earnings of the year is stated, the year having been simply a year of general decrease in the earnings, not of all railways alone, but of all kinds of business. The stockholders are assured *that no dividends* are contemplated by the Directors "without earnings in hand applicable to that object." In other words, the long-established and fatal policy of "profits at any price" which has *done so much to cripple* our railway enterprises, to demoralize our financial classes, to injure our national character and credit throughout the world, is here frankly abandoned. Instead of this we have a policy of economy, thrift and good management, indicated by a reduction of over one hundred thousand dollars in the item of maintenance of way; of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the item of rolling stock; of over fifty thousand dollars, or *thirty-three per cent.*, in the item of fuel. All of these reductions are *so many evidences that* the business of the Company has been and is *handled with a just regard to the essential* conditions of final and permanent prosperity. They have not, however, exhausted the progress of economy; for much still remains to be done in the same direction, which, in proportion as it is done, will gradually enhance the profits of the line. The complete substitution of coal for wood in the department of *fuel, which upon this road as upon all our* roads is merely a question of time, has yet to be effected, and while the proportion of earnings absorbed by expenses has been reduced from *seventy-four per cent* in 1857 to *sixty-one and a half per cent*. in 1858, we have the example of England in which that proportion has been reduced to *forty-five*, and of Scotland, in which it has been brought down *to forty-three per cent.*, to show us how considerable a *margin for* improvement yet remains.

On the whole, therefore, the condition of this road, as thus set forth, is clearly such as to warrant confidence not only in its intrinsic value as an indestructible public highway, but also in the spirit of its present management, and in the immediate tendencies of its operations towards steady enlargement and legitimate profit. Were the market of stocks open like other markets to the public at large; were the common sense and the business capacity of individual men disposed to seek investments where investments promise reasonable returns, at liberty to act upon just such statements as this, who can doubt that the property of this particular road would be pronounced to be worth something more than about *one-tenth* of its original cost? But the market of stocks is not open. It is a private establishment, in which the gauge of the public ignorance or want of information is rapidly taken by a few energetic persons, as each successive value comes in turn before them, and each successive value is thereupon driven "up" or driven "down" as the immediate interests of those persons and the immediate indications of their gauging may determine. The Michigan Southern Report shows "no surplus for the Preference shares up to January 1st." That fact is sufficient. That fact need only be flaunted in the eyes of the public to frighten everybody out of all disposition to look at a single other fact of the Report in question, or to exercise his reasoning faculties upon the general situation of the enterprise. Well-street sees a new opening for a "lively speculative campaign," and forthwith proceeds to improve the opportunity. The Stock of the Michigan Southern is at once "driven down," just as the stock of the Erie and the New-York Central has also been "driven down" by a mere reduction in the rates of passenger traffic on a single "through train" of each of these lines! Had the Michigan Southern exhibited "a surplus for the Preference shares" by a deliberate "cooking of the accounts," the case would have been very different. The road would not have been worth so much, indeed, but the stock might have been "driven up." A number of ignorant outsiders would have been fleeced, the affairs of the road plunged into fresh confusion, but what of that? A dozen Wall-street operators, with all the world of New-York at their mercy, can hardly be expected to trouble themselves with such trifling considerations as these. And so in the present case, the said operators operate unchecked "for a fall". Those who hold the Michigan Southern are harassed by the depreciation of their property, or terrified into parting with it at a tremendous sacrifice; to a certain extent the business of the country is hampered by the prostration of a particular kind of value, useful in the temporary hypothecations of commerce, and a new premium is offered to the Hudson policy in all matters of railway financiering. And the worthy public stands by shutting its eyes and opening its mouth to await whatever Wall-street may think fit to send it.

The Slave-trade Again.

We lend no faith to the charges brought against the Administration of favoring the reopening of the Slave-trade. They are partisan in their motive and evince the usual unscrupulousness of partisanship in distorting and exaggerating facts so as to give them plausibility. There has clearly been laxity and remissness in enforcing the law against slave-dealers, in cases which have recently attracted the *public attention. But this is nothing new*, nor is it peculiar to the present Administration. There has always been remissness in regard to vessels fitted out for the Slave-trade in this City, in Boston and in Baltimore. Scores of such expeditions have taken place every year for a long time past,—yet punishments have very rarely been inflicted. Indeed it is in the nature of the case a matter of great difficulty to prove the offence, as the desperate adventurers who engage in the traffic naturally resort to perjury, bribery, and every possible device of unprincipled ingenuity to evade the penalties of their crimes. There has been very great negligence on the part of the Government in regard to the vessels which have recently landed cargoes of slaves in the Southern ports. The neglect of the authorities at Washington to reply to the request of the Marshal at Savannah for instructions as to what he should do with the imported negroes who were known to be in Telfair County is most culpable: but seriously as it impeaches the vigor and vigilance of the Government, it scarcely warrants the sweeping assertion, based upon it, that the Administration was a consenting party to the expedition of the *Wanderer*, and is directly implicated in the attempt to restore the Slave-trade.

We have very little doubt that there are a number of persons in the Southern States,—as there are in the Northern cities,—who would welcome a restoration of this traffic because they could make money by it. Very possibly they have something like an organization among themselves,—and are attempting to cover their own piratical purposes by the clamor about Southern rights, the need of Southern labor, and the injustice of such laws as now forbid the traffic. There are in every community men wicked enough to engage in any business however *atrocious, provided the* profits are large enough to cover the risk. There is never any lack of smugglers, of burglars, or of highway robbers;—and there will never be an entire lack of slave-traders, no matter what the laws may be, so long as the traffic yields such enormous profits. The direction of public attention to the subject,—the attempts to uphold the business on political and moral grounds in portions of the Southern Press,—the facilities offered by an extended coast and a negligent administration of the laws, have combined, perhaps, just now to give unusual stimulus to this special department of crime. But we do not believe there is anything like a general desire on the part of the slaveholding States to see this traffic restored. The moral sentiment of the people there as everywhere is against it, and in nearly every State the interests of the community would be injuriously affected by it. The whole country, North and South, has negroes enough already.

Nor can we credit the statement of zealous partisans,—which we regret to see so distinguished a man as the Hon. A. H. H. STUART, of Virginia, repeat,—that "the Democratic Party has adopted as one of its *cardinal measures* the repeal of the laws prohibiting the Slave-trade." We have seen no evidence yet in support of such a charge. Individual Democrats, in and out of Congress, have taken that ground,—but their views have never been indorsed by the party, either in the Union at large, or in a single State. We have no great respect for the wisdom which guides the councils of that party just at present;—but we do not believe its leaders are quite so demented as to venture upon any such policy. *They will certainly find it important for their* future prospects to repel the suspicions which personal declarations have already brought upon them, and to clear their skirts from all doubt upon the subject. For there is scarcely a conceivable issue which could be presented upon which the people of the whole country would be so nearly unanimous, as in hostility to the restoration of the Slave-trade.

"SENSATION PREACHERS."—One of the religious weeklies has an article censuring the preachers who select topics and adopt a style calculated to attract a crowd and make themselves personally conspicuous. Such preaching, it thinks, has in it very little true religion, and does very little good. There is a class of preachers, to whom this censure is doubtless applicable. But a sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral of this week by Mr. SPURGEON,—who is generally set down in the estimation of those who know least of him as the leading exponent of this style of preaching,—shows the necessity of making exceptions in such sweeping judgments. It is in every respect one of the ablest and most admirable productions of the Pulpit. It will probably surprise those who know Mr. B.'s preaching only by report, to be told that very few, even of our most conservative clergymen, depart less frequently from strictly religious topics in their discourses, ride hobbies less, are more earnest, practical and effective in the application and enforcement of religious truth upon the hearts and the consciences of their hearers, or produce more marked results in their daily life and personal character of their hearers, than he. These are the tests of good preaching:—and, judging from them, Mr. SPURGEON will one day be recognized even more widely than he is now, as one of the greatest, most devoted, and most useful ministers of the Gospel this country has ever known.

FIDUCIARY INSURANCE.—On the 19th of last month the Insurance Committee of the Assembly, of which Mr. OPDYKE is Chairman, reported favorably a bill authorizing the organization of companies to insure the fidelity of clerks, agents, and other persons holding places of trust, the passage of which is of no slight importance to the great interests concerned. Even at this late period of the session there is time, we believe, to secure the enactment of this measure into a law.

There are in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn alone over sixty banks, and upwards of eighty insurance companies, besides great numbers of private bankers, all of whom require of their officers, cashiers and clerks, bonds conditioned as security against any losses which may be occasioned by the defalcations of such persons. These bonds are made by the fathers, brothers or confidential friends of the individuals holding the situations. In every such case an indefinite obligation is entered into without any other consideration than sympathy or good feeling; and, when it is assumed, the possibility of a forfeiture is so remote that nobody ever expects the obligation to be enforced. Bondsmen change their places of residence; they die; they lose their property. If none of these things happen, and the bond becomes perfected, by appeals to sympathy, or by less commendable methods, they often contrive, wholly or in part, to evade their liability.

It is the right of stockholders to have the faithful execution of trusts guaranteed to them by a substantial security. They ought to have competent and honest men to administer their interests, and should not be exposed to the hazards of employing only those who have wealthy friends. Men from the humble walks of life, but brought up under home and Christian influences, who regard integrity rather than fashion, who live on moderate means instead of spending lavishly to keep up a tawdry appearance of equality with wealthy associates, who are accustomed to work, and whose fortunes depend upon their own exertions and character, are the men upon whose services stockholders and employers can especially rely. Such men offer, in their position and their hopes, a better guarantee of honesty than any bond can procure. The one is a security against the commission of wrong; the other a provision mainly for damages in case the wrong should be done. The bill now before the Assembly meets all the objections and difficulties inherent in private suretyship. Insurance of the kind referred to, though it would be a novelty in this country, is by no means an untried experiment. In England its success and consequent popularity are now matters of record.

LIMPING LOGIC.—A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* is mildly afflicted because the TIMES denounces the Slave-trade and the recent landing of African negroes on the Southern coast. As the TIMES, says the writer, approves the Personal Liberty bill pending at Albany, and encourages the underground railroad operations, it has no business to censure Southern Slave-traders. We might make an argument in reply to this logic. But it is quite needless, as its premises are utterly untrue. We have done none of the things charged upon us. We insist that the North shall not violate the law, and have therefore a right to insist upon obedience to it from the South.

Matters Theatrical.

Something like a dramatic revival seems likely to follow the not altogether lamented decease of our discomfortable cousin at Miss LAURA KEENE'S. A lady, well-known to Metropolitan audiences as Miss DAVENPORT, has taken the building lately leased by Mr. BURTON, and, under the name of the "New Metropolitan," will open it on Monday evening with a company selected by herself and Mr. BROUGH.

Mr. EDDY has shaken hands with the old Broadway, and having ejected the learned beasts and *inimitable clowns from Niblo's, will* there make his bow to the "up-town" world in company with Miss JULIA DEAN HAYNE.

Our French visitors also prosper at their pretty little resting-place, and their managers have deserved the handsome benefit which they will doubtless receive on Monday next. Last night M. PAUL LARA repeated his latest and, on the whole, his most satisfactory triumph, in the rôle of *Frederic de Marsan*, and the new French play of *On Demande un Gouverneur*. Nothing could be more graceful than the art with which this accomplished actor so simulates sentiment in the midst of sentimentality as to make his audience forget all the absurdities and extravagance of the text in the pathos of his manner. He is a master of the charms of easy dialogue and of that most important of dramatic talents in actors of his class, the talent of sustaining the interest, and keeping up the movement of the piece. It is due, too, to the stage-manager of this pleasant little Theatre to say that the performances of this company testify more and more clearly to his skill and industry in marshaling his battalions. They "play together" now with a facility worthy of all praise and of much imitation. Messrs. BERTRAND and TAILLOT won their share of the honors fairly, last evening, and the ladies did very well and naturally the little they had to do.

OBITUARY.

DR. WM. A. ALCOTT, the well-known physiological writer and lecturer, died at his residence in Auburndale, Mass., on the 29th March. Dr. ALCOTT was a *rigid vegetarian*, and endeavored to instill his peculiar ideas into the mind of the community. Believing that the use of meats was contrary to the laws of health, he devoted his energies to the establishment of vegetarianism, and experimenting freely upon his own person in order to establish his principle; abstained from the use of water for an entire year to prove that water was not an essential of life; lived wholly on fruits and vegetables for many years; traveled extensively, lectured throughout the North, and was a prolific contributor to periodical literature. Several works have appeared from his pen—among them the *Young Man's Guide*, the *House I Live In*, *Lectures on Life and Health*, the *Young Wife*, and the *Library of Health*. Dr. ALCOTT was a native of Connecticut, and died in his 61st year.

Sir Anthony Oliphant, formerly Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon, has recently died. He was born in 1793, and married a daughter of Colonel Campbell. He was called to the bar in 1821 by the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, and prior to being appointed to the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon, was Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope.

Intelligence has been received of the sudden death, at Venice, of the Prince Louis of Saxe-Lichtenberg, nephew, adopted by the Prince of Wurtemberg, and niece of the King of Prussia.

Count Colonna d'Istria, first Honorary President of the Imperial Court of Poitiers, and Commander of the Legion of Honor, lately expired in his 76th year, aged 17.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* notices the decease of Jeremy Wanzer, familiarly known in that city as "Uncle Jerry," a famous hotel-keeper for a period of forty-seven years.

Politicals.

TOWN ELECTIONS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—On Tuesday the annual election for Town officers was held in Westchester County. Mr. Thomas CARLSWELL (Democrat) was unanimously re-elected to the office of Supervisor in Harrison, receiving 110 votes. In the Town of West Farms, Mr. John Bogardus (Democrat) was also reelected to the office of Supervisor, by a majority of two votes over the Republican candidate, C. W. Bartlett.

A call has been issued for a Convention of the Whigs of Louisiana, to be held in New-Orleans on the second Wednesday of June. The discussions of the Democratic Party, its divided opinions on all the leading public questions of the day, and the necessity of combining the conservative men of the country against it, are given as the reasons for issuing the call.

A NEWSPAPER IN ARIZONA.—The Weed in Arizona has been started at Tubac. It is a small sheet, published weekly. The Indian question occupies the leading editorial and no of work in the future; the fact being that the number does not exceed three hundred of the highest company there, moreover, that most of them are barely clothing and pecuse. The *Arizonian* complains that the region is "without the shadow of anything that claims to be law," and that the highest officer may be committed and just as can never overtake the lightning. A long narrative of recent outrages by the Indians is given in the same paper.

THE MISSIONARY SHIP MORNING STAR A PAPER.—There are dismy accounts from the Sandwich Islands concerning the big *Morning Star*, the missionary packet lately built by the contributions of the Sunday School children in the Atlantic States. The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser says she had not been that part for repairs. Not only were the timbers so rotten that they could be easily picked in pieces with the fingers, but the whole stock was a most extraordinary combination of patch-work, made up of the rotten odds and ends of a shipyard.

PERSONAL.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. Iselin, Bulloch & Co., No. 2 Place de la Bourse, Paris, France, from March 3 to March 17, 1859:

NEW-YORK.	Dr. D. Sands.
S. H. Negrin.	A. Van Buren.
C. J. King.	LOUISIANA.
D. J. King.	Felix Formento.
H. Janeway.	V. Green.
M. P. Porter.	R. M. Whitten.
J. P. Foley.	OHIO.
O. D. Bulls and son.	Cincinnati—P. Foster.
J. Bates.	J. R. Ward and family.
Jno. Wheelwright and wife.	W. W. Wood.
Rd. Thomas, M. D.	P. Tappan.
R. O. Hutchings.	*Ala.*—J. H. Hallonquist.
The Rev. W. H. Delancey.	Mobile—Armstrong and wife.
H. E. Hyde.	
The Rev. J. C. Rochester and wife.	Mass.—H. Dickenson and wife.
Chas. Jenkins.	Cincinnati—G. W. Stephens.

Another Maximian story is told in the *Indépendance Belge*. The Paris correspondent of that journal writes: "Maximian has made a recent tour here Italy, and the following anecdote relates to the trip. When he goes into Switzerland, Maximian generally passes through the cantons of Tessin. Now the Swiss there dislike these excursions, and the authorities have given the strictest instructions to arrest the Emperor whenever he can be recognized. In addition to a warning of his coming, the Swiss gendarmes had received a notice that Maximian always travels with two passports. He thus presented himself, personally disguised, at Chiasso, or St. Vernon—I am not quite certain which. The gendarme who examined the passport, and compared notes as to the description he had received, constituted some difficulties, and turning to Maximian, he said, 'This passport is all right, but the second one, show me that.' 'A second passport! What second passport? I've only one.' 'Oh, if you've only one, you can pass; it isn't you I'm looking for.' It was thus, through the wonderful intelligence of a gendarme, that Maximian was able to go through Switzerland. I can guarantee to you the correctness of this anecdote."

Mr. Edmund Yates has published, in the form of a pamphlet, the facts and correspondence connected with his differences with Mr. Thackeray and the Garrick Club. His reason for so doing he states to be that the question between the parties (that of the legality of Mr. Yates's expulsion from the Club) "no longer awaits the decision of any legal court." In the pamphlet the origin of the dispute is set forth at length. In an article in an obscure periodical, Mr. Yates had commented (from actual observation, more or less correct) upon Mr. Thackeray's personal appearance and *style of conversation*. Two days after the appearance of this article, Mr. Thackeray wrote to Mr. Yates a letter, in which he stigmatized the article as "not offensive and unfriendly merely, but slanderous and untrue;" and requested Mr. Yates henceforth to forego discussion, whether friendly or hostile, upon his (Mr. Thackeray's) private affairs. "I suppose," says Mr. Yates, "I may assume it to be clear that this letter is intentionally arrogant and offensive."

The Americans at Paris have, just now, a bit of enjoyment in the way of Yankee gossip, furnished by the law courts, where Berryer made a grand speech to obtain an injunction by decree of the tribunal in *Gelignan's* colonnade. The row was about a citizen of Philadelphia, named Morris, whose marriage in Normandy was chronicled last January in newspaper paragraphs, under the name of *Count Alfred de Montgomery*. A letter from his mother Henry, appeared in the *Courrier de Paris*, stating his relation to be no Count, but a mere citizen of the United States, their worthy father having been a wholesale grocer in the Quaker City. This letter turned out a forgery. Henry brings an action against the *Courrier*, which is now pending.

M. Alexandre Dumas arrived at Constantinople, on his return from Circassia, on the 25th of February. He was accompanied by a French painter, M. Horace, and, according to the *Presse d'Orient*, both travelers paraded the streets of Stamboul for several days, in flaming Circassian costume—white fur bonnet, gold laced jacket, embroidered boots and girdle filled with pistols and daggers. M. Alexandre Dumas was expected to start at once for France; but to return in a yacht of his own, which he recently purchased, and in which he intended to cruise all over the Black and Mediterranean.

A letter from Rome says: "A solemn act of adhesion to the Roman Catholic faith has just taken place, and caused a certain sensation. It was that of Negousah, King of Tigré and Scioan, in Abyssinia. This sovereign did not appear in person, but sent three of the natives of his states to represent him formally: Prince Gilingh, son of his relative, the Catholic priest Bamatou, and a young man, cousin to the prince. These three were attended by Dom Joseph Sapeto, apostolic missionary, who acted as their interpreter."

At Rossini's last soirée a small opera was produced in his theatre, to suit the size of the apartments. It is called a "Mariage en Ballon," the whole dramatic action taking place in the air-balloon. The next piece was "Un Mariage dans un Chapeau;" after that "An Elopement in a Pill-box." Mlle. Tagliori danced a *pas de petit*, perhaps on a tea-tray.

The Duke of Norfolk has his smoking-room, in his new mansion at Sheffield Park, over two stories of a quadrangle, between 10 and 12 feet high. No domestic economy can be contrived when the lord and master adopts such precautions as these.

Among recent arrivals in London is that of Sig. Arditi, whose advent has been constructed into a part of connection with the probable reopening of Her Majesty's Theatre, of which establishment Sig. Arditi has for some time shared the musical directorship with Sig. Bonetti.

A claim is to be made on behalf of the representatives of Mr. Douglas Jerrold, upon Mr. B. T. Smith, with regard to the copyright of "Black-eyed Susan," now being performed at Drury-lane Theatre.

The Christy's Minstrels continue their performances in Paris with increasing success. Their humor and originality, at first not understood by the Parisians, are now fully comprehended and enjoyed.

The contributions to the taken up in this country for the Mission Rose, amount to $1100. This sum has been transmitted to Mr. Robert Chambers, of Edinburgh.

Father Chiniquy has just written a letter to a French Canadian paper descriptive of the scene which only took place when he was attacked by ruffians in Quebec.

The authorities of St. Petersburgh have interdicted the further preaching in that city of Father Spaulding, the well-known Jesuit.

Gen. Canseco, Brigadier-General of the California Militia, had been convicted of a deadly assault on one Sebastian M. Quinsby.

The proceeds of Mr. Spurgeon's Edinburgh sermons have, after paying expenses, amounted to about $479.

Rossini, departing from his determination to compose no more music, has composed an "Ave Maria" for the Empress Eugenie.

The Bishop of Rochester has been severely indisposed. His medical adviser is in daily attendance.

George D. Prentice is announced to lecture in almost all the principal towns in northern Illinois; also in Wisconsin and Iowa.

Arthur Napoleon, the young pianist, is giving Concerts in South Carolina.

The health of Marshal Bugeaud is improving, and he every day takes a carriage airing.

Lucy Stone Blackwell lectured at Aurora, Ill., in this State, on the 27th March.

The Hon. Horace Mann, of Ohio, is lecturing in Peoria.

Mrs. Kemble has closed a series of Readings at Cleveland, Ohio.

Madame D'Angri is singing at Madrid.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Hanson, [illegible] Fremont P. Hanson, [illegible] charge of swindling, [illegible] Walter Barron. According to Mr. [illegible] his attention was attracted some two months ago by an advertisement stating that the advertiser would enable him to obtain a [illegible] introduction to the ladies. They improved upon acquaintance. When matters had gone far enough Mr. S. charged that Mr. Hanson, the uncle, interposed his authority, alleging that his nieces had been insulted, and demanding pecuniary compensation. Rather than endure the annoyance of public investigation Mr. Barron says that he paid from time to time different sums, amounting in all to about $200. Mr. Hanson, on the other hand, states that, some three months ago, his niece, a young girl of 15 years, became acquainted with a person calling himself Barron. His appearance indicated that he was about 40 years of age. On inquiring into his antecedents, Mr. H. found that he was a married man and the father of three children. Knowing that his intentions could not be honorable, he forbade him the house. Mr. H. says that he never treated Mr. B. otherwise than as a gentleman, and that he never received a cent from him. As his name falling to appear in the warrant, the charge which came up for investigation before Judge Osborne, he thinks the matter is conferring a great favor. Mr. Hanson was discharged on his word of honor.

ALTERATIONS AT CASTLE GARDEN.—Rooms are [illegible] fitted up at Castle Garden for the accommodation of the Commissioners of Emigration. The old [illegible], where in the days of the American Institute, [illegible] were displayed, has been divided into three apartments. The one facing the South measures 16x24 feet, and will be used for the accommodation of the Commissioners. A door of the same dimensions which faces on the Bay is to be devoted to the use of the Treasurer. The main apartment, 24x32 feet in size, will be occupied by the Vice President of the Board and the Secretary. On the first floor is the Labor Exchange and the apartment of the Board Physician. A plenum, 75 feet in length by 6 feet in width runs the whole length of the ground floor, and will contribute materially to the thoroughness of the ventilation. The entire cost of these alterations will be about $600. The building [illegible] Castle Garden is sadly out of repair. Here and there the flooring has rotted so badly that it has long since given way. The pillars which support the roof are also partially decayed. The Commissioners [illegible] about incurring the expense necessary to make these repairs, as their tenure of the premises is uncertain. Everything could be set in rights by an outlay of $1,000. The old church in Worth-street, which has been occupied by the Commissioners for two or three years past, is to be demolished, that space may be erected on the site.

THE BOOK TRADE SALES.—The Spring Trade Sales began yesterday morning at the rooms of Messrs. Geo. A. LEAVITT & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway. There was an unusually large attendance for the opening day, the majority being from the South and West. New-England also was quite numerously represented. The sale opened with J. S. REDFIELD's invoice, which embraced E. A. Poe's works, of which 200 copies vols. each, were sold. W. P. HAZARD's invoice was pretty generally duplicated, though there were no large lines. MASON & BROTHER's sale exceeded that of any former year, amounting in all to about $4,500. Among the prominent works which were sold in their invoice were 250 copies of *Aaron Burr's Life*; 200 *Abbott's Empire of Austria*; 300 *Life Baron Stenben*; 1,000 Popular Music Books, embracing 300 *New Carmina Sacra*, and 225 Sabbath Hymns; 1,500 *Webster's School Dictionary* in various styles of binding, and 300 *Loring's United States*. The sale of J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.'s invoice began about 4 P. M., and lasted until after 10. It embraced their fine edition of the *Waverley Novels*, over 1,000 volumes of which were sold; 200 copies of their edition of Webster's *Unabridged Dictionary*; 200 copies of their Royal 8vo; and 200 of their school edition of the same work were sold. Their invoice closed with superb editions of Bibles and Prayer books which sold largely. This morning the sale begins with WILEY & HALSTEAD's list.

VENTILATION AND QUARANTINE.—Doctor D. B. Rice delivered a lecture, last evening, at the rooms of the Historical Society, upon the subject of the ventilation of ships and Quarantine. By the aid of various diagrams he illustrated his method of introducing continuous air passages or tubes into the frame work of ships, so as to permit the free circulation of the atmosphere. He also explained, by the use of a variety of simple apparatus, how the foul air could be exhausted and pure introduced in its place, thus preserving the vessel in a pure and healthy state. The machinery employed consists of rotary fans, which either suck in or expel the atmosphere. The use of boat for the same purpose was ingeniously illustrated. Dr. Rice's system has been introduced into several vessels in the English Naval and Merchant service, and also into the Russian frigate *General Admiral* and the United States steam-frigate *Wyandotte*. He also treated the subject of ventilation in its relations to Quarantine. The audience was not large, but manifested much interest in the subject.

THE FOURTH WARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—An effort is being made to establish the Fourth Ward Industrial School on a permanent basis, with an enlarged field of operations. The School is intended for the reception of poor children, and it has accomplished excellent results during its five years' operations. The children are taught the common branches of education, as well as handicraft, and the attendance has increased so largely that it is now proposed to remove from the quarters at No. 181 Cherry-street to a more eligible locality in Henry-street, between Market and Catharine. The ladies who have the School in charge appeal to the charitable for such assistance as will enable them to increase their sphere of usefulness. It is proposed to purchase a house, provide means of instruction for the girls in housework, cooking, the use of the needle, &c., and for these purposes the sum of $8,000 or $10,000 will be required. The object is commendable. Donations will be received at the office of the Children's Aid Society in Clinton Hall.

DISTURBING THE SLEEP OF THE DEAD.—For two weeks past workmen have been making excavations preparatory to laying the foundations of some new warehouses that are to be erected partly on the site of the sugar-house recently torn down in Duane-street, between West Broadway and Church-street. The spot was a burial-ground 30 or 40 years ago, and many coffins containing the remains of colored persons long since deceased have been found by those who are at work there. Human skulls and bones are turned over with every other shovel-full of earth, and large crowds gather there daily to inspect them. The corpse of a young female in an excellent state of preservation was found there a few days since. It had been interred there probably 30 years. An inquest was held on the body and it was buried elsewhere. Common decency demands that the place should for the present be fenced in and the crowd kept out.

REVENUE IN FAVOR OF THE CITY.—The Receipts of Taxes yesterday informed the Comptroller that the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company had called on him and paid $37,421, over $16,500 interest and $411 94 costs, to settle a suit brought by the City against the Company for the taxes of 1851 and 1852. The Company claimed that it was exempt from all taxes on an amount exceeding $100,000, because it was a benevolent institution. The law under which the Company contended for this exemption has been repealed since this suit was commenced, and the accumulated cash assets, (the property sworn,) $6,300,000, are only taxed for $150,000. The Company defends, on similar grounds, another suit which is pending against it for the taxes of 1853 and 1854. The City has claims of the same kind against other similar institutions.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—The following changes were made by the Comptroller, yesterday, in the Bureau of City Revenue: WM. PETTER was named Deputy Collector of City Revenue, having charge of the collection of market rents and fees in Washington Market, in place of THOMAS DOUGLAS, removed. MATTHEW C. FOREMAN was appointed Deputy Collector, &c., for Fulton and Franklin Markets, in place of GERARD W. ISAACS, removed. JAMES M. THOMPSON was appointed Deputy Collector, &c., for Union, Tompkins and Essex Markets, in place of HENRY S. LANER, removed; and ASA BUNNELL, Deputy Collector, &c., for Jefferson and Centre Markets, in place of JAMES REED, removed.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—HENRY SMITH and SAMUEL SANFORD, fore-cabinmen, had a dispute about 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, on Pier No. 4, East River, and Smith seized one of the rungs of his cart and struck his opponent several blows on the head, felling him to the ground, and fracturing his skull. The police arrested Smith and conveyed the injured man to the Hospital, where it was ascertained that the injuries were of such a character that the wounded man will probably die. The origin of the quarrel was a collision between their carts.

A NEW BASE BALL CLUB.—A Base Ball Club has been recently organized among the students of the New-York University, under the name of the "University Base Ball Club." The officers consist of EDWARD ARNOLD, President; JESSE MCVEY, Secretary, and an Executive Board composed of the President and Secretary, ex officio, and GEORGE D. BAKER. The Club number from 15 to 20 members, and are to meet semi-monthly or oftener, for practice, probably at Hoboken.

THE HEARTHSTONE CLUB.—A short time since it was announced that a number of ladies who wish to advance the welfare of their sex generally and household interests in particular, had organized an association designed to promote these objects, under the name of "the Hearthstone Club." The first public meeting of the association is to be held to-morrow at 3 P. M. in Room No. 23 Cooper Institute. Ladies who feel an interest in the movement are invited to be present.

MISSING BOY FOUND DROWNED.—On the 24 of February last, ROBERT WEBER, a boy aged 10 years, strayed away from his home, No. 507 Greenwich-street, and every effort has since been made to find him. His parents lived back [illegible] and [illegible] The little boy [illegible] in the river, at the foot of Clarkson-street, which, on [illegible] was dragged out of the water, was identified as the body of young Weber.

WATER-FRONT ACCIDENTS.—About 5 o'clock last evening, one of the boats connected with the United States Hotel Office at Whitehall was passing across the slip of the Staten Island Ferry, just as the steamer *Broadway* was starting out. Unfortunately the pilot of the steamer did not see the boat, and it was run into and upset, and the persons in it were precipitated into the water. The boat contained Captain Lewsen, Inspector of Emigrants, and persons HARRINGTON, HOWARD WEBB, New State, PATRICK BRADY and TIMOTHY DEVOREX. All were saved except DEVOREX, who was drowned. The Captain of the steamer was arrested, but at the solicitation of parties desiring to proceed to Staten Island, he was allowed to go in charge of an officer.

STRIKES.—The piano-forte makers had no meeting last evening, owing to a mistake in the notice as given by the *Steam Setting* newspaper. They have appointed a meeting for Saturday evening. The cap-makers, also Germans, had a meeting at No. 289 Grand-street, and took measures for the organization of a Union for the increase of wages, and the bettering the condition of the trade.

ARREST FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—CHARLES SCHMIDT, keeper of a disreputable house at the corner of Duane and William streets, was arrested yesterday for passing counterfeit bills on the Merchants' Bank of New-Bedford. Several liquor dealers on the east side of the town, who were victims to the fraud, entered complaints against the prisoner, and he was locked up by Justice OGDEN to answer.

ACTION FOR SLANDER.—N. A. FREEMAN, Esq., of the firm of FREEMAN & BENNETT, was arrested a day or two since at the suit of A. T. MAILLAU, President of the Traders Express Company. Mr. MAILLAU charges Mr. FREEMAN with slander and lays the damages at $20,000. Judge CLERKE held the accused to bail in the sum of $8,000.

DEATH AT SEA.—Captain WYLIE, of the steamship *City of Manchester*, died on board that steamer on her last passage out, and when she was near Liverpool.

Police Reports.

REMARKABLE ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—In the early part of February a man named Gershon Cohen robbed the firm of Hermann & Co., No. 415 Broome-street, next door to the Police Head-quarters, of $3,000 worth of diamond jewelry, and the same day the robbery was perpetrated sailed for Europe in the steamer *Kangaroo*. Mr. Hermann, the senior partner of the firm, started for Liverpool by the next steamer, and on his arrival there made Superintendent Bates, of the Liverpool Police, acquainted with the facts. Search was made for Cohen and it was ascertained that after his arrival in Liverpool he had proceeded to Hamburgh, Germany. A telegraph dispatch was sent to the Police at Hamburgh, and just as Cohen arrived he was taken into custody and detained until the arrival of Mr. Hermann. All the property was recovered except about $600 worth, and as it was doubted whether the police of Hamburgh had authority to hold Cohen he was released, and immediately retraced his steps to Liverpool and took passage for home in the steamer *Kangaroo* and arrived in the City yesterday. Superintendent Bates had privately informed the captain of the steamer as to the identity of Cohen, and told him to hand him over to the first policeman he saw on his arrival in New York. Accordingly Mr. Cohen was handed over yesterday to special Officer William Oldring, and locked up at the Police Head-quarters to await an examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK LABORERS.—Coroner GARNER yesterday took the *ante-mortem* statement of JOHN AIKEN, who was stabbed on Tuesday night at the grocery store corner of Broadway and Sixty-fourth-street. AIKEN states that several of his fellow laborers were in the grocery when he entered, and that an altercation soon took place between him and SAMUEL TAGGART, during which TAGGART was assisted by RICHARD GUIRNS and PETER MCGOUGH, that he received his stabs from one of the three, but was unable to tell which, though he thought it was TAGGART. The parties implicated were all committed to await the result of AIKEN's injuries.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of LOUISA WIRSENBANGER, 5 years of age, residing at No. 38 Elizabeth-street, who came to her death from burns received by her clothes taking fire, while her mother was gone to a butcher's shop, yesterday morning. The girl had been blind for two years, from the effects of measles. A verdict of "Death from accidental burns" was rendered.

MISSING BOY FOUND DROWNED.—The body of ROBERT WEBER, a boy 10 years of age, was found yesterday in the dock at the foot of Clarkson-street. The boy, whose parents reside at the corner of Clarkson and Greenwich-streets, had been missing since the 7th of February. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, and a verdict of "Accidental drowning" was rendered.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

WIDENING NASSAU-STREET—MR. PURDY RENOMINATED FOR CITY INSPECTOR.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a petition of property-owners on Nassau-street, asking that that street might be widened from Pine to Beekman street, was presented and referred.

Alderman TUOMEY offered a resolution appropriating $2,000 for gas fixtures and Croton water for the Street Department. After considerable debate it was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. After the transaction of some further routine business, the President announced a resolution from the Board of Councilmen, directing the Mayor to convene the Board of Health, when Alderman BOOLE immediately moved that the Board adjourn. The motion was carried: ayes 7, noes 6. It was known to a portion of the members of the Board that a lengthy communication had been sent in by the Mayor, renominating ELIJAH F. PURDY for City Inspector. It is understood that the Mayor argues in this communication that it is the duty of the Board either to reject or confirm the nominee, and that the Board cannot take any other action.

Board of Councilmen.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—CONTESTED ELECTION—DISTURBANCE IN THE LOBBY.

The Board met at the usual hour yesterday afternoon.

Jonathan Lawrence petitioned for permission to lay the underground plumbing necessary to enable him to raise Croton water to the top of Murray Hill. Referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

The Mayor vetoed the resolution confirming the assessment for setting curb and gutter-stones, and flagging Eighty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, on account of overcharge for inspecting the work, and because of a claim for rock excavation, alleged to have been done, where it was entirely unnecessary.

The Committee on Railroads submitted a report recommending that the resolution permitting the Hudson River Railroad Company to lay turn-outs south of Canal-street be rescinded, and that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to remove the turn-outs recently laid on Hudson-street, below Duane, and to restore the street to its original condition. Laid over.

The majority and minority reports of the special committee appointed to consider James G. McAdam's protest against Alexander Frear's election were received. They were made the special order for next Monday evening, and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The following reports were adopted: Of the Committee on Wharves, in favor of concurring to build a pier at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, East River; of the Committee on Sewers, concurring to build sewer in Bethune-street, from Greenwich-street to North River; of the Committee on Fire Department, concurring to grant a new engine to Company No. 4; of the same Committee, in favor of appropriating $150 to repair the hose carriage of Company No. 69; of the Committee on Finance, in favor of paying Dr. Sheehan $75 for medical services at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house; of the same Committee, in favor of concurring to donate $250 to Mrs. Ellen Gasherie, whose husband died in consequence of injuries received while acting as policeman.

General order 131 being "An ordinance to amend the ordinance relative to the City Inspector's Department," was taken up.

While Mr. OTTERSON was proceeding to speak he was interrupted by a disturbance in the lobby.

An individual known as Johnny Master attempted to get inside the railing which separates the lobby from the space occupied by the members of the Board. The doorkeeper perceiving that Mr. Master's intellect was, for the time-being, somewhat clouded, forbade him admittance. Thinking that his rights were trespassed upon, Mr. Master began to be somewhat obstreperous, and the President ordered the Sergeant-at-arms to put him out, and if he did not feel capable of doing it himself, to summon a policeman to his assistance. Of course no individual of the latter class was to be found, and the clerks, the reader says, tried boy inside a combined assault. Mr. Master was finally carried from the Chamber while delivering a glowing eulogy on the "reliability, honesty and integrity" of Mr. CONNOLLY, the President. On motion of Mr. OTTERSON, the subject under consideration when the disturbance occurred, was passed over, and the Board adjourned.

Communication from the Street Commissioner

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1859.

The Hon. Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The following information is submitted for the consideration of your honorable bodies:

On the 12th day of May, 1858, bids were opened by Street Commissioner James Farley for regulating, flagging, &c., Seventy-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, and on the 6th of July a contract was made with John Slattery to do said work, although there were four lower bidders than himself, viz.: F. W. Clark, Samuel Swarts, Wm. Lundey and J. Cunningham.

I do not find that the estimates were ever submitted to the Common Council or the award of contract confirmed. All the original bids have disappeared from the files of this office.

Slattery's bid was as follows: Earth excavation, per cubic yard, 20 cents; earth filling, per cubic yard, 30 cents; rock excavation, per cubic yard, 61; flagging, per square foot, 11¼ cents; curb and gutter, per lineal foot, 47 cents; circular corners, per set, 34; culverts, per running foot, 61;—and the contract was made with him at these prices; but subsequently, by inadvertently performed erasures, substitutions and additions, the following changes were made in the prices named in the contract, viz.: 50 cents for earth excavation changed to 61 cents; 61 for rock excavation changed to 61 cts; 11¼ cents for flagging changed to 14½ cents; 47 cents for curb and gutter changed to 49 cents.

The assessment list confirmed Dec. 26, 1857, sets forth the amount to be paid the contractor at these prices, as $66,149 32, while his original bid was $57,432, making a difference of $16,743 23 in his favor, and $24,953 23 above that the bid of J. Cunningham, who was the lowest bidder for the work.

On the 13th October, 1857, there were issued to John Slattery assessment bonds Nos. 23 to 27 inclusive, for $23,000, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, on account of this contract, and on the 4th of January, 1858, was issued to E. D. Brown (John Slattery) assessment bond No. 122 for $12,000, bearing the same interest. As these bonds do not mature until October 1, 1863, there is reason to hope that some steps may be possible which will save the City from entire loss on this contract, as the amount can never be legally collected by assessment on the property.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) M. LOVELL,
Deputy and Acting Street Commissioner.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER CELEBRATION.—The Water Committee are perfecting their arrangements for the water celebration, and it is already estimated that the procession will be some six miles in length. The Fire Department will make an imposing display in the city demonstration during the day, and will besides have a torchlight procession in the evening. The Committee yesterday appropriated $650 for the use of the firemen; $400 for the Western District Department, and $250 for the Eastern District Department. The latter have notified the Committee that at least five fire companies from other cities will turn out with them. The Rockland Lake Ice Company will be represented in the procession by a dozen or more ice carts, four and six horses each. The procession will form, probably, on Clinton-avenue, and will pass through the Eastern District. A delegation of citizens from the Eastern District came before the Special Committee on Water Celebration yesterday, when the site for the fountain for that section of the city was definitely fixed. It is to be located in the vacant space at the junction of Fourth-street and Bedford-avenue with Broadway. The work on the fountain in City Hall-square was commenced yesterday morning.

BEFORE THE SURROGATE.—The estate of the late A. D. MOORE, formerly one of the proprietors of the Peck-slip Ferry, is now before the Surrogate for adjustment, and is the cause of much litigation. Mr. MOORE some time before his death visited Florida, and remained there about nine months. While there he purchased a plantation valued at $300,000. Previous to leaving Brooklyn he made a will, giving his widow $2,000 per annum in place of dower, and subsequently executed a codicil bequeathing his Florida property to other parties. By the Florida laws the widow is entitled to a third of his estate, provided his domicil was there. This is denied, and effort is being made to establish this as a fact, for which purpose a commission has been sent on to examine into the matter.

KILLED IN A SHIP-YARD.—A ship-carpenter, named HIRAM WEED, was instantly killed in COZZENS's shipyard at Greenpoint, Wednesday evening last, by a heavy piece of timber falling upon him. The deceased, with others, was engaged in adjusting a rudder to a steamboat on the stocks, when some of the timbers gave way and falling upon WEED crushed him in a shocking manner. He was about 50 years old, a native of Darien, Conn., and leaves a wife and several children.

POLITICAL.—In the Fourth Ward the Americans have nominated the following ticket: *Supervisor*—Morris Reynolds. *Assessor*—Daniel T. Schenck. *Constable*—George Bissell. The following citizens' ticket has been nominated in the Twelfth Ward: *Supervisor*—John H. Greischer. *Assessor*—Michael McNamarra. *Constable*—Daniel Murray. OLIVER HULL has received the Democratic nomination for Alderman in the First Ward. WM. SHARPE has received Democratic nomination for Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward. COMMODORE R. ARMSTRONG, Esq., has been nominated by the Opposition for Justice of the Peace in the Fifth District.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Late Wednesday night Sergeant MATTHEWS, of the First Precinct, and Officer MORRELL, of the Fourth, succeeded in capturing two young men for attempting to pass off the new counterfeit $2 bills on the Merchants Bank of New-Bedford, Mass. They had attempted to pass this money at a number of stores on Myrtle-avenue, and when arrested had only $10 in their possession. The accused gave their names as MICHAEL TIERNEY and THOMAS MORAN, and were yesterday committed for examination by Justice CORNELL.

BURGLARIES.—Tuesday night the house of J. S. WARD, No. 110 Pacific-street, was entered by burglars who carried away silver ware and other property valued at $25. On Monday night last, the house of E. G. BROWN, No. 196 Adams-street, was entered and robbed of some property of but little value. The burglars effected an entrance to this house by forcing an iron bar from a rear basement window.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Early Wednesday evening the shop of HERMAN VAN WERN, at the foot of Powers-street, was robbed of a quantity of carpenter's tools. About 11 o'clock the same night Officers HANLAN and HOGARTY, of the Third Precinct, arrested two men named THOMAS MCDONALD and MATHEW MCDERMOTT, and found the stolen property in their possession. They were committed for examination.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—The Republican ratification meeting was held last evening in Musical Hall, when speeches were made by Mr. J. E. WHEATON, JAMES HUMPHREY, Auditor NOSTRAND, Mr. BRIGGS of Ohio, and others. Alderman SCHOLES, of the Nineteenth Ward, presided.

THE EXCELSIOR SOCIETY.—This Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—JOHN GALLAGHER. *Vice-President*—S. E. MILLER. *Recording Secretary*—W. E. THORNDALE. *Corresponding Secretary*—W. B. DEMAS. *Treasurer*—JOHN MERDENHALL.

SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—RICHARD GAFFNEY and wife, who so brutally beat Mrs. TULLY at a groggery on Navy-street, where she went to induce her husband to go home, were yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for four months each, by Justice VOORHIES.

A NEW DAILY.—The Brooklyn *Daily Transcript* is the name of a new Republican evening paper, the first number of which was issued yesterday. It is larger than either of the other papers, and is published by Messrs. WHARTON, PATTERSON & Co.

ACCIDENT.—A gentleman named HARGRAVE, residing at Morrisania, fell from a Court-street car yesterday, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the residence of a friend on Wyckoff-street by Officer MCGEE of the Third Precinct.

INQUEST.—Yesterday Coroner SNELL held an inquest on the body of a native of Portugal, named CARNER PASCHAL, who died from the effects of taking fifteen grains of arsenic. The deceased was out of employment.

A Mountain of Books.

We mentioned a day or two since the enormous order for books for the State of Ohio, received by one of our leading houses. We understand that Ohio annually appropriates about $62,000 to the purchase of school apparatus and books for her school libraries. This large amount is raised by a tax of one-tenth of a mill on the dollar of the entire property valuation of the State. Under this law, the Hon. ANSON SMYTH, State Commissioner of Schools, concluded the contract in question last September, with the Messrs. APPLETON of this City, to supply the State with her library books for 1859. Accordingly, all the free space on the floor of the immense salesroom at APPLETON's is now occupied with great masses of these books, piled solidly like bricks, ready for packing and shipment. In bulk they measure over twenty-five solid cords, and they weigh seventy-eight tons. Piled on end as on a shelf in the usual manner, and as close together as possible, they would extend from the City Hall to Union-square—or a distance of two miles.

We understand that the Messrs. APPLETON have made arrangements to have the entire lot transported by a special freight train, to be run straight through from this City to Columbus. The binding, which is uniform, is beautiful and substantial. Each volume is lettered on the back, with the title of the book, author's name, and the mark of the "Ohio S. Library, 1859." The selections were made exclusively by the Commissioner, to whom great credit is due for the intelligent and judicious manner in which he has discharged so important a duty.

THE BOSTON POST-OFFICE DIFFICULTY.—The Postmaster-General has written a letter to Colonel SHUMAKER, of the Boston Committee of Remonstrants against the removal of the Post-office, stating that the Government must be indemnified for the extra expense incurred by the incumbent action of Postmaster CAPEN. Mr. HALE says: "There will be no delay, and so soon as the facts are ascertained, you will be notified of the precise amount which it will be necessary to deposit in order to entitle you to the rights resulting from a compliance with the statute."

The California papers contain elaborate reports of the difficulties between the miners and the Chinese. The grudge against the Chinamen appears to have broken out in new acts of violence. Recent accounts from Shasta tell of violent proceedings taken by miners to expel Chinese working in the mines of that County. On the morning of the 24th of February, according to the Shasta *Courier*, three white men of that town took a company of 130 Chinamen into the Rock Creek district for the purpose of protecting them while working. As the local regulations forbade it, no Chinamen have been working in that district for some months past. On that day a number of white miners were sent out as runners to notify the miners of the adjoining districts of the presence of the gang of Chinese in the forbidden district, and solicit aid in effecting their expulsion. About 200 miners at once responded, and the few Celestials who did not run away at once from fright were taken into the town of Shasta, marching between two files of armed miners, and dismissed at Chinatown, with the warning that they should not again attempt to work in districts where the miners' local laws forbade.

At Rome, N. Y., a young man named Edwin Bowman, son of Alexander Bowman, committed suicide a few days ago; cause, insanity produced by religious excitement.

Who is Responsible for the Poll-tax?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret to see, in your issue of the 30th, an article headed, "Partisanship in New-Jersey," which is not characterized by that candor and fairness which generally pervades your paper. It is exceedingly grave error to suppose that the appointment of Chancellor was a contest between the two political parties in the State, at the head of which was the Governor on the one side, and the Senate on the other—for the reappointment of Chancellor WILLIAMSON was demanded, not only by the Democratic Party, but by every prominent Opposition man in the State, with but two or three exceptions; by the unanimous voice of the Opposition Press, at the head of which was the Newark *Mercury*, its ablest organ, and by the personal request of the Opposition members of the House of Assembly from every county. The ground on which the renomination of Mr. WILLIAMSON was demanded, was that the Governor should not make the bench partisan, and every nomination made by him was confirmed, with the exception of this one. When Gov. SEWARD, the first Governor elected under the new Constitution, came into power, it was strongly urged upon him both by members of his own party and the Democratic, that he should appoint one-half from each party, to which he partially consented, but afterwards changed his mind, and appointed only Whigs. Had he consulted the true interests of the State he would have done as advised, and the arrangement have been carried out. It will be a matter of great surprise to the Bar and the people of New-Jersey to learn that "there was nothing in the character or the legal ability of Chancellor WILLIAMSON to recommend him for reappointment." As an equity lawyer, Chancellor WILLIAMSON has, perhaps, but one, possibly two, equals in the State, and no superior, and no Chancellor has so few decisions appealed from, and so few reversed. But even admitting that Mr. WILLIAMSON has not the ability, which his enemies do not deny, when a Governor proclaims himself in favor of a partisan Judiciary, as did Gov. NEWELL, it is time he was checked in his course.

Yours, &c., D. H.

"The Culprit Fay."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An edition of JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE's poem, "The Culprit Fay," having been recently issued by a publishing house in this City, and extensively advertised for sale, I hereby announce that the edition was published without the consent of the family of the late Dr. DRAKE, and that the sale is peremptorily stopped.

It was the desire of the author that his poems should not be published, and to prevent it a few copies of this, and others, were printed, some years since, for private circulation, and a copyright registered. It is doubtless in ignorance of these facts that these gentlemen now issue it.

Several other editions of "The Culprit Fay" have appeared at various times, which have as in this case been immediately suppressed.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE DE KAY,
WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1859. No. 47 South-street.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 102 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Sulphur Baths.
TIMOLAT'S BATHS, the only genuine in the United States. Established 1839 for Rheumatism, mercurial affection, &c., at no 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.
Auction Notice.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
2,000 DOZEN NECK TIES,
WM. TOPPING & CO.
WILL SELL,
THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 1, 1859,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
No. 119 BROADWAY,
2,000 Dozen
BLACK AND FANCY NECK TIES,
OF RECENT IMPORTATIONS,
being the balance of an importer's stock, and comprising the largest assortment of new and desirable styles ever offered at auction. The attention of jobbers is specially called to this sale, as it will be found unusually attractive, and will not be repeated this season.
The sale of Ties to commence at 11 o'clock precisely. Catalogues will be ready early on morning of the sale.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Genin Will Introduce on ☜
☞ SATURDAY, APRIL 2, ☜
The 507 Style,
An entire New Style of Felt Hat,
FOR YOUNG MEN.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Captains of Merchant Ships,
Be particular that the steward has provided a supply of "Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce." Sold by all respectable grocers and Fruiterers.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
No. 446 Broadway, Sole Agents.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $60 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Bonner Hat,
for
SUMMER WEAR,
1859,
Will be ready for delivery on
Saturday, April 2,
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 Broadway, New-York.

Brussels Carpets, 75c. per Yard.
A NEW ARTICLE.
CROSSLEY'S IMPROVED ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS.
Warranted to wear as well as any Tapestry Brussels.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted to look as well as any other Brussels.
Warranted to be 50 per cent cheaper to the consumer than any other carpet. Call and see them. Price, 75c.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 538 Broadway,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, OLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

French Clocks,
BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
on account of removing to No. 673 Broadway,
E. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyons's
SEWING MACHINES,
Warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and to be returned if found otherwise.
P. S.—Send for Circular. No. 421 Broadway.

Removal.
EYE AND EAR.—Dr. LIGHTHILL has removed to No. 37 Bond-st., where he will continue to pay special attention to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear.

April.—And then hast joined the gentle train,
And wearest the gentle name of Spring.
Ladies, if you wish handsome Gaiter Boots and Shoes for yourselves and children, step this way
J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

French Gas Fixtures.
Reduction in prices. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 673 Broadway, offers his stock at a liberal discount. H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

Howe's Unrivaled Elliptic Spring Bed Bottom, from $4 50 to $6, at retail at
No. 376 Broadway.
Examine or send for circular.

Hatters' Plush, Brim Satins and Cloth,
Tips and Sides, new and choice styles.
Assumed Leathers, superior finish and color.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway, Importers.

Leary & Co.
Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.
Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Astor House, Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise.
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 5 East 30th-st.

No More Bald Heads.
Use Dr. MANVILLE'S Grecian Hair Restorative. Large bottles $1. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Three Dollars for a Fashionable Hat!—The statement may seem incredible, yet it is strictly true, as any gentleman may prove, to his own satisfaction, by visiting the salesroom of the NEW HAT COMPANY, at No. 178 Nassau-st. The new Spring style there offered, at such a low figure, is a perfect fac-simile of American manufacture and taste. Only $3. What a price for a new hat!

Gem Shaving Salamander Safes.—Strongest and Best Fireproof Powder-Proof Bankers' Safes, Bank Doors, Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt 251 Pearl-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly 128 Pearl-st.)

Gilbert's Improved French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order from measurement, and warranted to fit to order from this date. Parties [illegible]

Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorative.—Mrs. ALLEN, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated and Patent Powder-Proof Bankers' Safes, Bank Doors, Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt 251 Pearl-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly 128 Pearl-st.)

Mrs. Allen's Improved French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order from measurement, and warranted to fit to order from this date. Parties [illegible]

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The [illegible] effects and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Hertz's [illegible] all druggists.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strops.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

The Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of busts, skulls and portraits of noted persons of all nations, and is free to visitors. Examinations, with charts, given daily.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankles, knees, shoulders, back-bone, etc., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Tuttle's Celebrated Shirts made to order at Nos. 67 and 69 William-st. Also, a fine assortment on hand at wholesale and retail. Gentlemen's furnishing goods of all descriptions. GEO. M. TRADY, Agent.

Stillness of Bedtime of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN. Price 25 cents.

MARRIED.

KING—DOREMUS.—In this City, on Thursday, March 31, by the Rev. Dr. Macaulay, EDWARD DE LA HOYE KING, M. D., of North Carolina, to HENRIETTA HAINES, daughter of P. C. Doremus, of this City.

MERRILL—COWL.—In Brooklyn, on

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE BALANCE OF THE BEAUTIFULLY NEW BROWN STONE HOUSES, Nos. 128 and 130 West 27th-st., being finished, ready for occupancy, and will be finished ready for occupancy on the 1st day of March next. Terms very moderate, to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FEY, No. 19 Chambers-st., from 12 A. M. to 2 P. M., East Door, office No. 1.

DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Three hundred and thirty thousand four hundred acres of the lands granted to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, will be offered for sale at the office of the Trustees of Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 25th day of April next, for cash or Land Grants from the Government of the said Company at par.

Plans of said lands can be seen at the above office, and information then obtained with prices attached, will be ready by the 15th of May, and will be forwarded to purchasers, on application at Dubuque or at the office of the Trustees, No. 17 Cedar-st., New-York. Persons intending purchasing are invited to examine the lands themselves before the day of sale.

WARREN SCHUCHARDT, H. W. HAMILTON, PLATT SMITH. } Trustees.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY FOR SALE.—The well known and very desirable property of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, No. 820 Broadway, northwest corner of Bleecker-st., 25 feet front and 100 feet in depth, by 6 stories in depth, with a six story building in good condition, covering the entire ground. This property is well worth the attention of capitalists. For further particulars inquire of

CHARLES ALLEN, No. 120 Bleecker-st.
ALEXANDER, Exchange Ins. Co., 28 Wall-st.
JAMES BLOODGOOD, No. 257 Broadway.
JOHN C. PUBLIUS, No. 68 Broadway.
ROBERT MOREY, No. 323 South-st.
N. B. Parties wishing to purchase and Trustees.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY, FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Building lots, each 25 by 100 feet, in South 1st, Grand, Monmouth and Morris-sts. These lots are on high ground, in a rapidly improving neighborhood, and in the vicinity of the Long-Dock improvements, to which a ferry will be established ready for occupancy on the 1st day of March next. Terms very moderate, to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FEY, No. 19 Chambers-st., from 12 A. M. to 2 P. M., East Door, office No. 1.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—COUNTRY PRICES.—Two of the most healthy, popular, and convenient locations in Brooklyn, with gas and Croton water, viz.: 3 story brick dwellings, on Carroll-st., and 1 on Lafayette, Pine, Hicks-st. and Henry-st., to let cheap. The Public ferry, cars pass within a few steps every 2½ minutes. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York; at or before 8½ A. M. or after 5 P. M., at No. 1 Carroll-st., corner of Hicks, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR ENGLISH BASEMENT, 22 feet wide, for a private family or physician—A first-class three-front English basement, of most convenient dimensions, in 23d-st., near Madison-square, with or without the furniture. Early possession can be had. For further information and cards to view the premises, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS 3-story brown stone house and lot, located in the best part of the lands granted to the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 25th day of April next, for cash or Land Grants from the Government of said Company at par.

Plans of said lands can be seen at the above office, and information then obtained with prices attached, will be ready by the 15th of May, and will be forwarded to purchasers, on application at Dubuque or at the office of the Trustees, No. 17 Cedar-st., New-York. Persons intending purchasing are invited to examine the lands themselves before the day of sale.

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JAMES BLOODGOOD, No. 257 Broadway.
JOHN C. PUBLIUS, No. 68 Broadway.
ROBERT MOREY, No. 323 South-st.
N. B. Parties wishing to purchase and Trustees.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY brick dwelling house, No. 19 Bedford-st., near Carmine-st., 22 by 42 feet, with two-story extension, 30 by 13 feet; lot 22 by 80 feet. The house is in excellent order, with gas throughout, hot and cold baths, water-closets and sewer. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M., and will be sold cheap on liberal terms. Apply to R. H. BEUNZES, No. 105 Wall-st.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY—Of 47 years in Madison-ave., near Broadway: Church house, building brown stone, to be paid for by lessors; will be given for valuable farm, or country seat, and about $1,000 in cash. The country property must be clear of incumbrance. Address Box No. 3,827 Post-office, or call at Room No. 20 Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE house, with eight lots, corner of Grand and Patchen-av., within 60 feet of Fulton-av. The grounds are beautifully terraced and ornamented with trees, &c. Apply to D. T. WALDEN, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or adjoining the premises on Putnam-av.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—THE 3 full-sized, four-story house No. 171 Court-st., South Brooklyn, replete with gas fixtures, in good repair, a large yard, grapery, &c., &c. A handsome and cheap residence. For particulars, inquire of

THEO. F. BRETT, No. 21 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL, THREE-STORY and basement house and lot, No. 11 Monroe-place, Brooklyn. The house is 2 rooms deep, 20x52, furnished with gas, Croton water, &c., is in the best of perfect order, with fine cemented cellar. Lot 25x100. Can be seen daily from 12 to 4 o'clock. Inquire on the premises, or of

J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 46 South-st., New-York.

HOTEL FOR SALE—ON SECOND-AVENUE, between 16th and 17th-sts., five stories and basement, containing about 100 rooms, fitted up in every convenience, and in perfect repair. For particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone front house, 147 East 34th-st., fourth house north of 3d-av.; just finished and ready for immediate occupation; size 22 by 60 feet; lot 100 feet deep. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 128 West 34th-st., now being put in perfect order. Also, the dwelling part of house No. 1,086 Broadway. Also, lofts of store No. 46 Beaver-st. Inquire of R. P. CARMAN, No. 1,086 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT the furniture, house No. 49 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, pleasantly located between Henry and Clinton-sts., but few minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. It has the Croton water, gas, furnace, range, &c. For particulars apply to R. W. ROPES & CO., No. 73 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—THREE 25 feet lots southwest corner 8th-av. and 59th-st.; also 2 lots northwest corner Broadway and 84th-st.; also 2 lots 100 feet on Broadway; also 3 lots on 59th-st. between 6th and Madison-ave.; also 6 lots on Madison and 4th-avs.; also 4 lots on 8th-av., above 34th-st. corner.

A. BEEBE, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY and 8th-av., replete with all modern improvements. Price $12,000; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIAL 3-story stone basement brick house No. 776 Greenwich-st., near Bank-st.; 14 has the modern improvements, and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms; lot 21.7x93. Inquire of J. DYBEIN, No. 199 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND FIXTURES, 27 Lafayette-place, 22x-st., between 4th and 8th-avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story, gas, gas, water-closet, cooking-range, &c. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, 3 Rooms and lot No. 25 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; two and a half story and basement, old style, commodious house; lot 20½ feet by half the block. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, 20x50 feet, No. 119 7th-st., lot half the block; is in good order, and will be sold at a low price and on accommodating terms. Apply on the premises, or at No. 31 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, 21st-st., three minutes' from depôt. Six doors a day by Hudson River Railroad. Gas, hot and cold water. Room 20x42. Apply to N. H. SILLIMAN, No. 1,026 Broadway.

ALBANY LOTS—ON BROADWAY, LANSING and Quay-sts. for sale, with the buildings and store thereon. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE NEW houses, situated on the south side of 16th-st., between the 3d and 2d-avs. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 16th-st., near 3d-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—LOT FOR SALE—25 by 100 feet. Location Montague-place. Apply to DAVID BAIT, No. 404 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-PLACE.—A HOUSE and lot in Washington-place, about 300 feet west of Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Fine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY DWELLING-house, complete with every modern improvement. Price $12,000. To be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock daily. Location 104 East 104th-st.

VALUABLE DOUBLE STORE DOWN TOWN FOR SALE—Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE IMPROVED property, in New-York or Brooklyn—3 Morris-avs., N. J., a large and substantial house, with grounds, attached to Morristown, near the railroad depôt, and forming one of the most desirable places in the town. The building is brick, 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, 3 stories high, with parlor, sitting-room, library, and dining-room, with store-room and pantry on the first-floor; and nine rooms in the second and third stories, with basement kitchen, laundry, cellar, furnace and range, hot and cold water. The house is in complete order, having been finished for the owner's special use; the building stands about 60 feet from the street; the lot comprises about two acres of land, adorned with beautiful shade trees, good garden, together with a large ice-house, filled with ice. The furniture, if wished, will be leased or sold with the property, and possession given at an early day. If wanted, an excellent stable and carriage-house on an adjoining lot can be obtained. Morristown is one of the pleasantest villages in the State, noted for its healthy location, pure water, good society, &c., is very accessible by railroad to New-York, being within an hour and twenty minutes of it. For further information, apply to E. F. BEACH, Great Western Railway Agency, No. 213 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 4 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I.—On the corner of Bowne av. and Madison-st., one of the finest locations in the village. The lot is 85 feet front and rear, by 200 feet deep; the buildings 40 feet front and 30 feet deep, with a two-story wing 22 by 30 feet, all new and built in the best manner; and for beauty and convenience is not surpassed by any building in the village, and stands within three minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt. For particulars, apply to HENRY C. HOWES, Auctioneer, or, CHARLES W. COX, Esq., at the Post-office, Flushing; or of CHAS. A. FIELD, No. 40 Peck-slip, N. Y. WM POST, Jr.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Tubby Hook on the banks of the Hudson River, 21 miles from the City Hall, and within 25 minutes from 31st-st., by the Hudson River Railroad. The house, which is just finished, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and contains 18 or 20 apartments, with all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company, stabling, carriage-house, dwelling for coachman, &c. The grounds, which are exceedingly beautiful, consist of 2½ acres, or if desired, 4 acres, with water front, the whole having a splendid view of the Hudson River. Terms easy. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.; to JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises, or No. 44 Broadway.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION.—GEORGE HALLOCK AND WIFE AGAINST ABEL ADAMS AND WIFE.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, will be sold by and under the direction of RUFUS H. KING, Esq., counsellor at law, residing at Catskill, Greene County, at public auction, at the Court-house in Kingston, County of Ulster, on the 7th day of April, 1859, at 2 o'clock, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land in the town of Marlborough, containing ninety-six acres of land, more or less, together with a magnificent mansion and out-houses built thereon, lying on the margin of the Hudson River, and lately in the possession of said Abel Adams.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE place formerly occupied by B. BENT, Esq., about 10 minutes' ride from the depôt, with 18 or 22 acres of good land in a high state of cultivation, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth; and fruit trees in full bearing, of the most choice kinds; cherries, pears, apples, peaches, &c.; the garden is well stocked with small fruits; the house is airy and convenient, with hall through the centre; there are good out-buildings, barns, carriage-house, &c. For terms apply on the premises, to CHAS. P. HOLMES, or at No. 173 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Adjoining Long Island Sound, at Orients, Mamaroneck, Westchester County—The tenant to have the house and use of the furniture, together with privilege of the grounds and gardens, and supplied with vegetables and fruit from the same; also to have carriage house and stables, and buy or use two horses. And have a sufficient quantity of ice from the ice-house; and to have bathhouse, boats, &c. Rent $200. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE JONES, Esq., Times Office. Possession given on the 15th of April, and to continue the remainder of the year 1859.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A healthy location, and beautifully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, ten miles up the Erie Railroad; half of a double house, with seven rooms, for $125, to a small family; twenty trains pass daily. Apply to A. SPEER, at Passaic, or on Tuesday at No. 209 Broadway, Room No. 17, where a sketch of the house can be seen.

Persons intending to locate in the country should not fail to visit the banks of the Passaic. Only 35 minutes' from New-York. Beautiful farms for sale. For further information apply as above.

TO LET.—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, within ten minutes' walk of the Depôt at Portchester. A large two-story and attic house, in good order, with all the necessary out-buildings. A large garden, good well of water, fine lawns and plenty of great trees. Rent moderate to a responsible party. For further particulars, inquire of DAVID M. LYON, No. 120 Beekman-st., corner Water.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS mansion near Flushing, suitable for a large family, first-class boarding house, Academy or Institute, facing the river, 15 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, with ample yard, fruit trees, outbuildings and all conveniences. Size 50 by 60 feet; two stories, high basement, piazza 100 feet on front and side. 12 rooms, and more will be finished in garret if required. Plank road to New-York passes in front. Possession given immediately.

WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I.

GOTHIC VILLA FOR SALE.—A TASTY Gothic Villa, located on the side terrace of a beautiful road, near the Tubby Hook Depôt, on this island. The house contains about 14 rooms, and less constructed as to command views of both the Hudson and Harlem Rivers; one acre of land in natural forest and garden. The house is supplied with water from a never-failing spring on the top of the bluff, and has furnaces. It will be sold at a bargain. For details apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—OR WILL EXCHANGE for Illinois land, a house, carriage-house and eight City lots, the house containing ten rooms, well, cistern and shrubbery, in the village of Claremont, near High Bridge, where the steamboat will connect with the Harlem boats in April; one mile from Melrose station, and eight miles from City Hall. Inquire of ANDREW WOLF, on the premises, or address Morrisania Post-office.

HOUSES TO LET IN ASTORIA, L. I.—Rents from $180 to $300. Also, 4½ acres land for sale or lease, well calculated for a nursery man, adjoining Mr. Wm. C. Wilson's nursery and florist in Astoria, on the Turnpike leading to Flushing. Apply to R. C. BLACKWELL, Astoria; or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A convenient two-story dwelling-house, with two acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, &c. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding one of the finest views in Westchester County. Apply to GEO. HAYWARD, Lithographer, No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE OWNER OF A FIRST-CLASS house in Jersey City, having lost his wife, wishes to meet with an American couple (who respect the Sabbath) to take his house and board his family. Location very pleasant, and near the Ferry. Bath, gas, &c. Address, B. W., Box No. 114 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY residence situated at Elizabeth, N. J. House large 2-story, 30x50, has 14 rooms, good cellar, &c.; 42 acres of excellent land; grapes, pears, cherries, plums, berries, &c. Possession can be had at any time. SYLVESTER LAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Com. for all the States.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., unfurnished or furnished, three stories, water in each story; a furnace, marble mantels, piazza entire front; about two acres ground; barn, carriage-house, &c.; well located for a hotel or private boarding; accommodates 60 or 70 persons. Inquire at No. 136 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY place, consisting of a cottage with fine garden and 7 acres of land in the town of Norwalk, Conn., on the down-town road, one mile from the bridge. For particulars, inquire of P. S. JOHN LOCKWOOD, of Norwalk, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Fine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to

JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

TO LET.—THE BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE known as the Parsonage of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, 1½ miles from Mount Vernon Station, on the New-Haven Railroad, and 16 miles from New-York. Inquire of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church, or at No. 30 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence in Greenwich, Conn.; buildings and ground (one acre) in fine order, and near the depôt. Will be sold cheap, or let, with or without a portion of the furniture. Apply to Mr. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND lying on the Passaic River, 19 miles from New-York, and one mile from a Railroad Depôt. Said land contains three very desirable building sites, is finely shaded with hickory, elm and maple, and has a never failing stream of water running through the centre. Apply to

T. DAVENPORT, No. 208 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, TWELVE miles from New-York, and one mile from a railroad depôt, a large, furnished cottage-house, with a large garden and fruit trees, lawn of four acres, stable and carriage-house. Apply to T. DAVENPORT, No. 208 Greenwich-st.

YONKERS! YONKERS.—TO LET OR FOR sale, a desirable cottage house, well finished, on two lots of ground, very convenient to the depôts, good view and neighborhood, water in the house, on reasonable terms. Apply to L. W. STARR, No. 182 William-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT CHATHAM, N. J., near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 188 Maiden-lane.

LENOX, MASS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, a cottage, with about an acre and a half of ground attached. Apply to D. ROBINSON, Great Western Insurance Co., No. 22 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—The place is beautifully situated upon, and affords a fine view of New-York Bay. Fruit in abundance, fine bathing, ice-house, (filled,) barns, &c. Rent low. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No. 43 Wall-st., third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO be let, furnished, for a term of years, on the east bank of the Hudson, at Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and in the immediate neighborhood of a Railroad station. Apply to the editor of the Albion, 10 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING SITE, WITH WATER front, at Rye, 20½ acres of land, upon which there is a fine orchard with a water-front. The location is in every respect desirable. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from the City, a story and a half cottage, with 8 rooms, and from 1 to 3 acres of land attached. It is beautifully situated. For particulars, inquire of JOY, COE & CO., Tribune Buildings.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and any part of thirty-five acres, known as the "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 76 William-st., second floor.

TO LET—A BRICK COTTAGE AT IRVINGTON, opposite the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches. Apply to E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

TO LET—COTTAGES WITH GARDENS, AT Astoria, L. I. Apply to M. L. SIKES, No. 189 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., about 20 miles from Mount Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad. Williams Bridge, Pelham Bridge and Long Island Sound being within a convenient distance.

The situation is healthy, and cheerful, pure water, &c., are near by.

The farm consists of 104 acres of farming and gardening land, and a few acres of woodland; it extends to East Chester Creek, where there is a good dock, and a boat and bathing-house.

The house stands on high ground and is surrounded with shade, fruit and ornamental trees. The view from the lawn embraces the picturesque valley of East Chester Creek and the villages of Mount Vernon and Westchester.

The dwelling is of two stories, 32x48, with a kitchen on the rear and a piazza on two sides. The main house contains twelve rooms, and there are two over the kitchen.

The house filled ready for use. The water is of superior quality, and it is introduced into the kitchen.

The out buildings are roomy and commodious.

For terms, apply to A. B. CASE & CO., 36 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY seat on the sea shore, at Rye, for sale on favorable terms; one of the most desirable Summer residences in this favorite town, situated on the Sound; and extending to the shore, which is distant only 300 feet from the dwelling; the dwelling stands on an eminence 75 feet above the water, and commands an uninterrupted view of the Sound for 30 miles. Being an elevated situation, on a clean rocky shore, it is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is never subject to mosquitoes or fever and ague; one hour's ride from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' ride from the Rye depôt; ground completely graded and many fruit and ornamental trees planted; walls and fences all new; house new and handsomely finished, with a large new stable, bath-house, &c.; situation for boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. The place was laid out, and the buildings erected for the present owner, who now offers the property for sale only in consequence of change of business, requiring him to be absent several years from the country. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE John J. Palmer, in Westchester, about 14 miles from the Harlem Railroad station at Williams' Bridge, and within an hour's travel from the City. The cars run to Williams' Bridge station about ten times a day. There are 53 acres of land, large orchard, vegetable garden and flower garden. The house is 50 feet square, surrounded by a wide piazza, and contains 13 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, billiard-room, dairy, bath-room, kitchen, pantry, store-room, laundry, &c., &c.; hot and cold water on the first floor; and is situated on one of the highest points in Westchester County, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are also a stone coach-house and stable, sheds, a gardener's cottage and ice-house, filled with ice from a pond on the premises. The house is well furnished throughout, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms, apply to HENRY PALMER, Executor, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY—A desirable residence for a party doing business in New-York, within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex and Centre-st. depôts. The building is brick, containing a large parlor, sitting room, dining-room, kitchen and back-kitchen on first floor, making a depth of 60 feet, with five rooms and bath room on second floor; water and gas in the house; a cellar, with a dry cement bottom extending under the whole. The lot is 50 feet front by 185 feet deep, and contains the finest varieties of fruit, viz.: pears, plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants in abundance; in a good neighborhood, and a desirable residence. Price $7,000; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to N. BARLOW, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS FROM June 1, a country seat with 6 acres of land, at Sangerties, on the west bank of the Hudson, 100 miles from New-York. House 32 by 54 feet, surrounded by a verandah 12 feet wide, newly painted, and thoroughly finished. Beautifully located on high ground commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and the Catskill Mountains. The grounds are highly improved, containing different varieties of shade and fruit trees. There is no more pleasant location for a Summer residence on the Hudson. Inquire of CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, near the Neptune House, a country seat ready furnished. The house, containing 12 rooms, is situated immediately upon the river, and commands most beautiful views of Long Island Sound. The grounds comprising five acres, handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and stocked with choice fruit. There is a coach-house and stables, bathing-house, &c. Within fifteen minutes of the cars and three minutes walk of the steamboat. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE VILLA SITES ON THE EAST RIVER—At Whitestone, L. I., only one hour from Wall-st.; communication almost hourly. One of the most delightful spots in the environs of this region. Also, for sale a farm of 45 acres of the best soil on Long Island, only half a mile from the railroad depôt at Flushing. It has several fine building sites, and will be sold together or in plots of 1 to 10 acres. Also, for sale very low, a few choice building lots in the village of Flushing, 15 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 167 Chambers-st., to D. S. WILLIAMS.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—Situated two miles from the depôt, at Bridgeport, Conn.; house built of stone in Gothic style; tower 50 feet high, painted and plate glass windows, grained ceilings, all modern conveniences, 14 rooms, drawing-room, with box window; 20 acres of land, view of the country and Long Island Sound unsurpassed; conveyance from New-York six times a day in 2½ hours. Price $10,500, half cash. Cost $11,500. Apply personally, or by letter, to J. H. BILLINGS, Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., THE residence of Wm. White, Esq., containing 10½ acres of fine land, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is two-story and attic frame, about 28x40 feet with wing 18x22 feet, well built and in perfect order, handsomely situated, with a splendid water and land-prospect, good barn, stable, carriage-house and an abundance of fruits of different kinds. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS.—A GOOD house and carriage-house, with an acre of land, lawn and shade, fruit, grapes, shrubbery and large garden; fine view of river and Palisades; 5 minutes from depôt. Price $11,000; two-thirds can remain.

Also, three-story, attic and basement house in Lamartine-place, 26th-st.; in good order. Price $4,500. Inquire of the owner, No. 21 Bible House, second floor, Astor-place; or, for Yonkers property, of Mr. STARR, near Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—On the Sound, within 60 minutes' ride of the City by New-Haven Railroad, a very desirable house, with outbuildings, comprising barn, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., &c., with ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness, the above is unequaled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 343 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESTER County, thirty miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, and one-half mile from the depôt, a fine double house, with about 1½ acres of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house, &c., suitable for a gentleman's residence or genteel boarding house, all in perfect order. Will be sold at a bargain, with or without the furniture. Apply to the owner, D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO AND A HALF miles from Hoboken, a fine two-story and basement house, containing 9 rooms, and marble mantels throughout, together with over 3 acres of land, imported fruit trees and shrubbery; a very desirable location for a gentleman doing business in the City. Also, a good house for rent. Inquire of HENRY COURVOISIER, West Hoboken, or to F. SCHWARTZ, Three Pigeons Hotel, New-Durham.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, OR RENT for the Summer, furnished, at Spuyten Duyvil, 12½ miles from City Hall by Hudson River Railroad, a cottage with bath, water-closet, furnace, range, hot and cold water &c., 2½ acres of ground overlooking the Hudson; stable, coachman's room, &c. Apply to RICHARDSON, BONNYNN & CO., No. 260 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, adjoining E. F. Beach, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Creighton, on the Hudson River, being 10 acres, large house, ice-house, carriage-house, &c., all in complete order. Within five minutes walk of the depôt. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises. Price $28,000.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 15 Morgan-st., a large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 200 feet front and about 160 feet deep. Inquire of FRANCIS B. HALL, Hartford, Conn.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON—For rent, for one or more years, a new and elegantly furnished country seat on the west bank of the Hudson, near the Powelton House, Newburgh, 22 acres beautifully laid out, fine out-buildings, large river front, &c. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale, with furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 19 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., 1¼ MILES FROM THE Hamilton Ferry, first-class houses, with carriage-house and stables. The finest and healthiest location in this country. Also a good house in 1st-place, Brooklyn. Apply to ARCHIBALD YOUNG, No. 214 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE PLACE AT WESTPORT, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Good two-story dwelling house, and about 1½ acres of land. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to A. GRAY, Esq., near the premises.

RYE.—A NEAT TWO-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, with one acre of ground, in the village of Rye, containing 9 rooms and good cellar, good barn and carriage-house, all in perfect repair. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGEMS, No. 189 William-st.

EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A fine house, at Elizabeth City, N. J., built in the Italian style, with 7½ acres of ground, well laid out and covered with shade and fruit trees. All in perfect repair. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, at Nyack, N. Y., with a large garden and fruit yard, well stocked with choice varieties; ten minutes' walk from landing—$1,200. C. H. OLIVER, No. 81 Liberty-st.

FARMS WANTED.

SMALL FARM WANTED—VALUE ABOUT $4,000, in exchange for two substantial 4-story brick houses, known as No. 138 West 19th-st. Parties can call and examine, and if desirous of further information, call at No. 139 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A SECOND-hand, 15-horse power steam engine, in good order, (now in use,) with boilers all complete. Can be seen at our factory, corner Hudson and 14th sts. Inquire of E. C. HERRING & CO., No. 221 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES SECOND FLOOR of the Times Building. Inquire of the publisher, or can be given. Apply at the office of the Times.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPLETON'S BUILDING. APPLY TO D. APPLETON & CO. No. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE NEW model English basement house now finishing on the north side of 16th-st., between 6th and 10th avs. It is built with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, hot and cold water to fourth stories, ventilators, furnaces, front and rear vaults, mirrors, and contains in addition to laundry, kitchen, reception and dining-rooms, three parlors and seven large and small bedrooms. Finished in the best manner, and will be furnished with gas, chandeliers, lamps, &c., and will be passed to a good tenant on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply at No. 80 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE-FRONT HOUSE NO. 60 East 20th-st., with all the modern improvements, finished in first-class style. Also, 2-story frame house, with 2 lots of ground, situated at 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., with all the modern improvements. Also, 2-story and basement house No. 100 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, Agents, No. 611 Hudson-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN CHARLTON-STREET, BETWEEN Varick and Macdougal, two brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements, finished in first-class style; also, in three-story basement and cellar houses, 22 feet front by 60 feet deep; lot 100 feet; neighborhood pleasant, within 300 feet of the city cars. Apply at No. 34 Charlton-st., or Nos. 38 and 37 Vesey-st., of DOUBLEDAY & STEWART.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 536 Broadway. The first lot is 200x50 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warehouse. For further information apply at No. 2 W. TAYLOR, No. 556 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 266 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LOWER PART of house No. 216 Pacific-st., between Powers-st. and 4th-av., consisting of the whole of the basement and first floor and two rooms on the third floor; gas throughout the house. Rent $360. Apply to A. STRICKFIELD, on the premises, or to GEO. H. STOW, No. 43 Bowery, New-York.

$1,000 FOR A SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE AND TWENTY ACRES OF LAND.—TO LET OR LEASE—At Whitehall, 2 miles from Flushing, a fine, large double house with outbuildings; lodge and everything in perfect repair. For particulars apply of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STORE NO. 13 Thames-st., corner Trinity-place. The store and lofts will be let separately, if required. The building is 30x70 feet, five stories high, and constructed in the best manner. Inquire of H. J. OVERMANN or J. R. PETERS, No. 43 Broad-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 210 WILLIAM-st.; the store and basement is 100 feet by 22, with thirty bedrooms, occupied for seven years as a superior saloon. Rooms and store No. 208 William-st., the second and third floors, 100 feet by 20 feet, with offices, &c., in house No. 112 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY

IRON AND HARDWARE.

[illegible] GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
No. 372 Broadway.
LOCKE, CHAPUIS & CO.
Having removed their Gas Fixture Establishment to the above and spacious store No. 372 Broadway, between Walker and Grand-sts., respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and examine their elegant stock of goods, comprising everything pertaining to gas fixtures, being kept by them in great variety, and manufactured by the most competent workmen, using the best of materials, and warranted to give satisfaction. We sell our goods at prices that will compare favorably with any other house in the City. Gas fitting done by the most competent workmen, none other being employed by us. Particular attention paid to country orders. N. B.—Orders for Plumbing work in country towns, at the Plumbing Establishment of LOCKE & CHAPUIS, No. 12 East 30th-st.

121 IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
HARPONG & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of English and American Iron.
Round and Flat Iron.
Steel, Half-cast, and Half-round Steel.
Axle and Tire; Wrought Iron Plates.
Horse Shoe Iron, Nails, Spikes and R. R.
Horse Nails Rods, C. F. P. and other good Brands.
Flour, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

BYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A GREAT SALING HAS BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By persons who have tried them, that they do not pay use for the information, I wish myself of this opportunity to inform the public that I am the sole agent for the Patent, having fifty patented the [illegible] patent, and I will not pay the "users" have [illegible] to those who I collect any tariff of them—[illegible] THADDEUS BYATT.

ESTABLISHED 1826.
GEORGE E. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 149 and 151 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Lispenard-st., and
Nos. 112, 114 and 116 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings, of all kinds for dwellings, public buildings, cemetery lots, tombs, &c.
Also, iron shutters, doors and window shutters.
Also, iron lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Also, iron stairs and beams.
Also, cast iron work.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish castings, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Office-place, United States Custom-house, Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Albany, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Army Office, New-York.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Having been credibly informed that persons have on every side industriously endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the wooden tube which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Byatt, we hereby notify these persons to desist from such dishonest statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for the same.
Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing, was granted June 16, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Byatt or any one else.
LEONARD & JACKSON, 16 MORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 85 to 97 Gouverneur-st., New-York.

IRON GARDEN ORNAMENTS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 365 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
In addition to their usual variety, are constantly producing new articles of adornment for Gardens, Lawns, Grave-yards, and Parks. The
FOUNTAINS—From $25 to $100.
VASES,
Over 50 different patterns, and sizes, from $2 to $100.
SETTEES and CHAIRS, all the various patterns.
LIONS—Colossal, Life-size, and in Miniature, standing and couchant.
DEER—Three different patterns.
DOGS—Eleven different patterns.
WILD BOARS, EAGLES, LAMBS, &c.
Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 365 Broadway, New-York.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES.
All sizes always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
Also, Double and Single
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.
Together with every article in the Sporting line, FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

GAS BURNERS.
The subscriber continues to manufacture all kinds of gas burners for the trade. Also,
IMPROVED CYLINDER BURNERS,
Imported Lava and Scotch fire burners and burner pipe of every pattern. T. G. ARNOLD,
No. 487 Broome-st., 2 doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.
TISDALE & BRIDGE,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Cut Nails and Spikes, have removed to No. 341 Pearl-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—300 PACKS RUSSIA Sheet Iron, assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, No. 104 Water-st.

A. SHCROPT'S (SOUTHDON) STEAM GAUGES—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 60 Broadway, New-York.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BAR, HOOP, SHEET IRON & TIN PLATE; Tin Plates, Ingots, Solder, &c., for sale by THE COCDINGTON & CO., No. 67 Broad-st.

GAS PIPE SALE.—CLOSING OUT STOCK.—A large assortment cheap for cash. FINKLE & LYON, No. 406 Broadway.

NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH FREE FROM ARSENIC, imported direct by C. E. HARIGHT, No. 66 Beekman-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON.—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and warranted suitable for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR Article, constantly marked. Agents
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE.—BEST QUALITY.—ALL Sizes, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock noon, for the New method of heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 31, in 37th-st., near 7th-av., now in process of alteration. Also, estimates and proposals for doing the work and furnishing the materials required to fulfill said plans, may be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHAS. R. GILDERSLEEVE, JOHN KENNARD, AUGUSTUS F. DOW, } Committee of School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XXIIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering, repairing, and painting Ward School No. 17, in 47th-st., near 3d-av., according to plans and specifications on file, which may be seen, at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
BENJAMIN F. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
Office of the Board of Education of the Board of School Officers of the XXIIId Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Friday, April 1, at 12 o'clock noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Ward School No. 1, in Henry-st., in said Ward, consisting of seats, sliding doors, and partitions, stairs, brick work, painting, &c., according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen, at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
DANIEL COGER,
WM. D. ANDREWS,
School Commissioners of the VIIth Ward.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 4 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
TO GAS CONSUMERS.—GAS CONSUMERS who intend to remove on or before the 1st of May, are requested to give early notice at the office. By complying with this request there will avoid all liability for gas consumed by other parties.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MARCH 26, IN BROADWAY, BETWEEN 13th and Bleecker sts., a gray silk sleep PURSE, containing bills and gold. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 41 9th-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE MOTTO—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Belts, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Dressing, and all other similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied to these articles and every object, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties responsible who violate my rights.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 13 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reasonable terms, by parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. MIRACK H. RAY.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN [illegible] & CO.,
AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK,
No. 2 WALL-ST., PARIS,
AND NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS FREE of charge, payable on demand, in any part of the principal towns of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, SICILY,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
Also on
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
BILLS ON PARIS and Sterling Bill, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 10 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Orders or inquiries from correspondents promptly acknowledged.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 26 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859.—NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.—This Company being organized under its charter, is prepared to issue scrip to the parties entitled to it under the compromise arrangement adopted at the meeting of creditors and bondholders held Sept. 29, 1857. All claims and coupons for which stock is to be issued, should be presented as above at the Office No. 56 William-st., on or before the 1st of May next. The Company will also redeem at maturity, at the same place, the interest bonds due April 1 and Aug. 1, 1859, upon all bonds of the former Great Western Railroad Company, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the act of incorporation of this Company.
CORPORATORS.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, WM. A. WHITE,
LEROY M. WILEY, JAS. DUNLAP,
JAS. L. LAMB.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Iowa and Fox du Lac Railroad Company, and the holders of the 6 per cent. Land Grant or Construction Bonds of the said Company, are notified that the Committee have prepared the Bondholders' Agreement, providing for the purchase of the road, at the Trustees' sale thereof, and the same is now ready for the signature of such bondholders as shall avail of the provisions. At the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. It is required to be signed within 60 days from March 1, 1859.—Dated March 26, 1859.
J. H. RANSOM, E. J. WALKER,
WM. B. OGDEN, HENRY H. BOODY,
WM. A. BOOTH, CHARLES BUTLER,
C. D. ASHLEY, Committee.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST., will sell Belvidere Delaware Railroad First Mortgage 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds, guaranteed by Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies.
Buffalo City Water Works 7 per cent. Bonds.
Morris & Essex Railroad stock.
Oswego and Syracuse Railroad stock.
St. Paul City 7 per cent Bonds.
Troy City 6 per cent Bonds.
Various City Gas Light stocks.
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stock.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST., will buy Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1901.
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula 1st Mortgage Bds.
St. Paul City 13 per cent. Bonds.
Washington City, D. C., Gas Light stock.
Williamsburgh Gas Light stock.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, New-York, March 26, 1859.—The Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio.
WM. WALCOTT, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of March, 1859, at the bank of the Republic, will be paid on the 6th day of April next on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

THIRD-AVENUE (FORMERLY BLOOMINGDALE) SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 30TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before the 10th of April will draw interest from the first.
R. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secy. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. TELVERTON, President.
ISAAC O. LEE, Secretary.
New-York, March 1, 1859.

ELECTION.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, March 31, 1859.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. The poll will be open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 46 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. FLAHY, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st. (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 4th April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 P. M.
JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, March 31, 1859.—The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a Dividend of 10 Per Cent out of the net earnings of the year, payable to the stockholders, in full stock, on and after the 24 proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. till April 8. G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY, OF MISSOURI.—SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30, 1859.—The coupons of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due April 1 next, will be paid on presentation at the office of R. J. Jump & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after that day.
H. BRAYMAN, President.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors, for the ensuing election, will be held at the banking house No. 311 East Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th of April. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M. By order of the Board. W. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WALL-ST. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 Wall-st., March 29, 1859.—Notice is hereby given, that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, to be held at their office, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April (proximo), at 12 o'clock, P. M. By order.
B. F. STILES, Secretary.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$2,000, $3,000 and $5,000. These sums will be loaned for one or more years, on improved and unincumbered real estate, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with full description of property, Box No. 1,837 Post-office, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK NOTE REPORTER AND COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR—Published by SEWELL, FERRIS & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., weekly, and delivered by carriers at $2 50 per annum.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Transit Railroad Company of Minnesota will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank on presentation.

LOANS ON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Stocks, on Gas-light Stocks of various cities, and other securities made by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO., BANKERS—NO. 52 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool and California for sale.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, on the Schuyler County (Illinois) Bonds, will be paid on presentation, by MILLS & RAY, 218 Broadway.

DUBUQUE CITY 10 PER CENT. BONDS for sale by MORSE & WOLFF,
No. 41 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A limited partnership, under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, and will continue the Domestic Commission Business, heretofore transacted by Lawrence, Clapp & Co. and Lawrence, Woodward & Co. The general partners are ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY F. LAWRENCE. The special partners are JOSEPH LAWRENCE, who has contributed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and STILMAN S. CLAPP, who has contributed one hundred thousand dollars to the Capital stock of said firm.
ROBERT T. WOODWARD, HENRY F. LAWRENCE, } General Partners.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, STILMAN S. CLAPP, } Special Partners.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firms of NEW, EWELL & CO., of New-York City, and SILAS CAMP & CO., of Sing Sing, N. Y., are this day dissolved by mutual consent.
T. NEW,
J. H. EWELL,
SILAS CAMP,
T. R. FULLERTON.
All outstanding accounts will be settled at the office of HARVEY P. KENNEDY, No. 160 Beekman-st., New-York, where all letters to the above firms may be addressed.
The business will be continued by SILAS CAMP and JOHN F. R. TALLMAN, under the name of SILAS CAMP & CO., office No. 160 Beekman-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SEARS BROTHERS, expires this day, by its own limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation. W. A. SEARS.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859. A. B. SEARS.
A. B. SEARS will continue the business of the late firm of Sears Brothers
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859.

SHIPPING.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
BY THE UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
5TH APRIL, 1859!
Through via Panama Railroad to California.
The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on TUESDAY, April 5, at 3 P. M., the double-engine steamship
ILLINOIS,
Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN,
to connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's favorite steamship
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
Capt. RICHARD L. WHITING.
By this line only are passengers sure of avoiding delay, on the Isthmus, and consequent exposure of health and heavy extra expenses.
An extra steamship is always kept at Panama to guard against accidents.
For passage, apply by letter, or personally, to
I. W. RAYMOND, No. 117 West-st., corner of Warren st., New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
BRIDGEWATER, MINSTREL, AUTOCRAT,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making together, with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS."
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 36 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, APRIL 2,
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The Extreme Clipper Ship
VIKING,
WINSOR, Master, is now loading at
Pier No. 10 East River, foot of Maiden-lane,
AND WILL HAVE DISPATCH AS ABOVE.
The ventilation of this ship is now such as to insure the perfect delivery of her cargo, and having made her three passages to San Francisco in 123, 124 and 126 days, makes her the fastest sailing clipper now loading.
INSURANCE AT THE LOWEST RATES. Favorable engagements can be made by early application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAITZEN, Commander,
Will sail, positively,
SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 M.,
For BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELN,
No. 64 Broadway.

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The favorite steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain THELEMARCH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, MONDAY, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, now in the line on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard; red on port bow.
The ships from Boston sail as follows:
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, April 27.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, FLORIDA AND HAVANA AND KEY-WEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$8
Through tickets to the following places:
To New-Orleans.....$30 75 To Augusta, Ga.....$20
To Mobile.....30 00 To Savannah, Ga.....22
To Montgomery, Ala.....28 00 To Charleston, S. C.....22
To Knoxville, Tenn.....31 00 To Jacksonville, Fla.....25
To Columbia, S. C.....20 00 To Pilatka, Fla.....28
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.
The MARION, WM. J. POSTER, Commander, will succeed on Wednesday, April 6.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of WEDNESDAY, April 6,
The well-known favorite small clipper-ship
R. P. WILLETS, HOTMES, Commander,
is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Vall-st. This popular vessel is the smallest now loading for San Francisco, carrying, all told, but 1,200 tons, and will be the first one off. She is extremely sharp, has all the modern improvements in ventilation, always delivers her cargo in perfect order, and is famous for her quick passages. Shippers can rely upon her dispatch as above. For freight, apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agent in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF United States Mail steamships will sail

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM HAVRE & SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW-YORK.
Vanderbilt, Lefevre	Sat'y, April 23	Wed'y, May 11.
North Star, Jones	Sat'y, May 7	Wed'y, May 25.

These steamships have water-tight compartments.
Carry able surgeons
No steerage passengers.
Price of passage.....First Cabin $120 and $140
Second Cabin 60 and 70
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNRIGG, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports after the arrival of Steamship AFRICA, (which leaves Liverpool 16th April,) probably 20th April.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. R. DEAKTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 30.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., and CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. MCKEEN, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 1st and 15th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jas. A. Fort, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unwarranted accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $22; Albany, Ga., $23; Atlanta, $22; Columbus, $21; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionately low. Insurance ¼ per cent. Apply to
R. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Tucz, SKIDMORE, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Passengers for Richmond will proceed by the morning line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $6; to Petersburg and Richmond, $12. Apply to LUDLAM & SHINEKEN, No. 22 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 12, N. R., for Baltimore, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionately rated. Insurance ¼ per cent. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at R. & C. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to R. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. P. NONES, Notary Public, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and interpretations of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Commencing on SATURDAY, April 2, 1859, the new and splendid steamer METAMORA will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—FROM Peck-sip, E. R. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad. Freight taken.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FOR ALL parts of the world, furnished by the undersigned. Absent citizens must produce their certificates of naturalization. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public,
No. 52 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP ALPS, R. W. ROCKET, Commander. This new and powerful steamship will sail from the Brooklyn side of the Mail Steam Packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY NEXT, April 7. Passage, money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARCADIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should pay before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through routes usage are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by purchasing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:30 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
3:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:10 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Cedar sts.
6:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK LEAVE
8 A. M. from White Plains.
8:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
9 A. M. from Croton Falls.
9 A. M. from Millerton.
1:30 A. M. from White Plains.
3:15 P. M. mail train from Albany.
4:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations, for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations. $10, including Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Accommodation, 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Express Train connects at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—$1 reduction in fare to all places West. On and after the 10th instant, the Summer rates of fare will be $2 10 between New-York and Dunkirk, and $3 between New-York and Buffalo or Niagara Falls.
C. E. GREENOUGH, Genl. Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Comm

[illegible] Wanderer.

[illegible] Editor of the New-York Times:

[illegible] your daily of the 31st instant, under the head [illegible] Swindling," I find an article of [illegible] columns, which must have been written under a [illegible] misrepresentation of the facts in the case. Referring [illegible] sale of the schooner *Wanderer*, you say that [illegible] appeared at the sale and claimed the [illegible] as his property, and they were given up to him [illegible] lingly. The fact is that there were two men [illegible] and several weeks since, and brought to this city, [illegible] they were confined in jail until the 6th [illegible] they were brought before a magistrate on a [illegible] warrant, and by him delivered to Mr. L[illegible]

[illegible] property, as a matter of course, no *gentleman* would bid against him for his vessel. The appeal was so far successful that no man in the crowd took any part in the bidding except a Mr. VAN HOEN, who [illegible] to go to Havana on this splendid yacht (worth, perhaps, $60,000 or $70,000 at the least) and received immediately afterwards a sound pummelling for his [illegible] the hands of the valiant LAMAR and some half-[illegible] friends, and in the presence of the law-officers of the Federal Government."

Now, Mr., I do not know who gave you this information, but it contains a few errors. Mr. LAMAR made no such statement; other parties did bid against him. Mr. VAN HOEN was simply knocked down, receiving no punishing; and no one interfered with him but Mr. LAMAR. The half-dozen friends must have existed only in the imagination of your informant.

I was present before Mr. LAMAR came up, was standing directly in front of him during the sale, saw the whole performance, was within two feet of him when VAN HOEN rose, and therefore consider myself justified in correcting the errors you have made. W.

Mrs. and Mrs. Hatch—Cured from Dr. Hatch.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I claim the privilege of saying to your readers that the statement in your paper yesterday in reference to Mrs. HATCH and myself is in every essential particular false. The facts are these: I attended her lecture Sunday last, and quietly took my seat in the audience without having any conversation with any one, and though Mrs. H. was in the ante-room fifteen minutes alone, before the lecture, I purposely avoided seeing her, and waited until she was leaving the hall, and then approached her in the most quiet way possible, to learn if I could have an interview with her at an early date this week, on business of much importance. The only word I spoke to her was to call her by the name of COMA, and she did not speak at all, as I am aware, and before I had a chance to proceed with my question or she to reply, I was bounced upon by fifteen or twenty Spiritualists in the most ruthless manner, my clothes rent and my person placed in imminent danger. It is wholly untrue that I touched her in any way, or that there was any conversation between us other than my calling her by name. I had not seen Mrs. H. for nearly five months, and as I have never given her an unpleasant word, I could not but feel that she would reciprocate at least the courtesy of allowing me to speak to her, and I heartily pity that insane condition that would cause her to refuse. No man had a deeper affection for his wife than myself, and you may well imagine how much of a relief it would have been to my afflicted spirit to have been treated with common civility. Had I not a right to expect that I could in a house of religious worship, so claimed, quietly speak to a wife, though deluded, without being mobbed by those holy worshipers? She had just offered up to God her petition for a spirit of love and kindness, and I hoped it was sufficiently sincere to cause her and others to treat her husband with common decorum, whose only fault towards her has been too great an indulgence. It is such conduct that has aroused me to the awful reality of the nature of the influence controlling Spiritualists. Hell itself cannot be worse. Very truly,

B. F. HATCH, M. D.

The Chancellorship of New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are several facts in your article headed "Partisanship in New-Jersey," which are mis-stated; and as you say "the facts are interesting enough to deserve distinct record," it is important they should be stated with accuracy.

First. You state, "there was nothing in the character or the legal ability of *Chancellor Williamson* to recommend him to reappointment."

In contradiction to this opinion of yours stands the fact that his reappointment was urged by nine-tenths of the New-Jersey bar; that *fifteen* out of *twenty-one* Senators favored his appointment, and cast their votes against the Governor's nominee, although there were but thirteen Democratic Senators; that of the *nine* gentlemen who were nominated by the Governor to the Senate for Chancellor, *seven* of them (although all were opposed to Chancellor WILLIAMSON politically) warmly advocated his nomination; that five of the prominent Opposition papers warmly opposed the Governor in his determination to supersede him; and finally that a large body of the Opposition urged the Senate to take the stand they did in opposition to the Governor.

Again, you say: "Except in the case of Judge CAMPBELL, the Democratic Party when in power has uniformly filled every open judicial position with its own members." This is a mistake. In 1855 Governor PENNINGTON had to appoint two Judges of the Supreme Court. He appointed one from each political party, and Judge VERMEUEULEN, a Republican, holds his appointment under a Democratic Governor.

In justice to Chancellor WILLIAMSON it should be further said, that every Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and every Judge of the Supreme Courts, (standing in the two Courts, eight Opposition and two Democrats,) were all of them warmly favorable to his renomination.

How these facts contrast with your opinion of the character and ability of Chancellor WILLIAMSON your readers can judge.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW JERSEY BAR, of the Opposition Party.

Lack of Comforts in Railway Traveling.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every American returning from England and the Continent must feel at once the difference and discomfort of railroad traveling in this country, and, therefore, many a one must have perused with pleasure the article in your wide-spread paper of March [illegible], as a move in the right direction.

It is indeed most astonishing that our railway companies offer so little inducement to the traveling community, by suitable arrangements for overcoming the fatigue of a long and weary journey, such as we are frequently called upon to make, over so vast an extent of country.

Myself have but recently returned from abroad, with a great invalid, who is unable to walk, and with whom I have traveled for four years all over the Continent. Everywhere, by addressing the proper person in charge a day or two before, a *coupé* of four seats was placed at my disposal, and frequently I was agreeably surprised to find a bed well arranged, without much of an extra expense.

Now here we have thousands of very delicate females—in fact nowhere are they so numerous—who are often compelled to undertake a long journey; and what have our public companies—steamboats excepted—to offer to them? On many first-class stations not even a suitable waiting-room is provided; then they are ushered into an over-heated car, where the stench of a certain weed meets their breath, and supplants the Eau de Cologne of the boudoir; and, besides all these, I witnessed but lately a lady spreading a newspaper on the floor where sitting, to prevent her fine dress from being utterly spoiled. Abroad we are acknowledged as gentlemen who know how to do honor to the fair sex. Why not sustain this reputation at home by offering them also good and comfortable, and even exclusive—if desired—accommodations?

Looking at it in the remunerative way, the hotels give us the best proof. Those that are the most elegant, and offer the best accommodations, are the most frequented; these, on the contrary, less so, have a different class of customers, and do much less business. The great aim of our age is to make money; companies as well as individuals try hard for it, in every shape; but without offering any inducement—except, perhaps, low, ruinous fare for a time—to our quicksilver-like population, what is there to stimulate it to undertake as an enjoyment a trip of a few hundred miles? If the railway companies would study some the wants of the people, they would promote their own interest. Now it is only the highest necessity that makes one go on a journey—then it would be considered as a pleasure-trip. For this purpose let them—at a comparatively trifling cost—turn some of their most elegant cars, by a partition in the middle, into something like the first-class cars met with on the line from Mannheim to Baden-Baden, in Germany. There they form one saloon, seats all around, fancy tables in the middle, and yet a suitable place on the side, a washstand, to refresh one in a warm Summer's day, and also a looking-glass, so essential to a lady. The cars less elegant now on the roads might be left at their rate, at the same charge as hitherto; for the enjoyment of a ride in the others, naturally, every one would see the justice of paying more.

As with laws, so with regulations—frequently they remain in force long after the circumstances which first created them ceased. Our present state of society is not what it was when our first railways were originated; yet we cling, in regard to accommodation—in spite of the requirements of the age, and advancement that goes on continually all around us, in every branch of industry—to the original old system. A FRIEND OF COMFORT.

[illegible]

[illegible] fresh contracts, after the orders of the company had been filled, could be put out. The Hudson River road was reported "on fire," and the New-York Central is a "general fight" for business. The first-named was sold down to 55¾, after opening in the morning at 56½, and the latter at 77, buyer 60 days, after opening at 79 cash! Galena and Michigan Guaranteed sympathized in this sudden change, the last-named closing about 20, after selling as high as 41 in the forenoon. We could find nothing about the "fire" on the Western road outside of Wall-street, and touching the "fight" on the New-York line, the nearest approach to the correctness of the rumor is the circumstance that the management have determined to *free* themselves from all complications with other interests, and to assert for their route, and for the trade of the City and State of New-York, with which their every interest is identified, the advantages and traffic which of right belong to them. On this point we refer to a communication, from a well-advised source, in another place, over the signature of "*New-York*," with the additional remark that we have reason to believe that the Central people, if not the Erie, have already determined to act in pursuance of its suggestions. The result in favor of the traffic of the New-York line cannot be doubtful, nor the cordial approval of the jobbing and produce trade of the City of New-York at all questionable. The true interests of the stockholders of the Company, no less than the mercantile and commercial good of this City, have been consulted in the course which was adopted at Buffalo, and which is now confirmed by the representation of the Central Board. At the close of business this afternoon, the exceptions to the general weakness of the Share list were Reading, Pacific Mail and Hudson River. Reading sold in the Street at 51½ cash, to meet deliveries to the Philadelphia *Bull* account, which of late has been almost uniformly successful. After the transfers were over the stock closed in the afternoon at 50¾@51 ⅌ cent. Pacific Mail sold this afternoon as high as 78¾. Hudson River advanced at the early Board to 33 ⅌ cent., and this price held good to the close. This steady advance on the reopening of the River competition denotes an improving confidence in the administration of the Company. The shares of the Delaware and Hudson have fallen off 2⅛ ⅌ cent. since the annual report made on Tuesday.

In Federal fives the bid was 104½, nothing done at the Board. In Missouri State Stocks an advance of ¼ ⅌ cent. with large sales. A similar advance in Tennessees, which are but sparingly offered. North Carolinas sold at par. Virginias at 98. The Railway Bonds were steady. Illinois Construction, 91¼@91½. The Shares of the Company sold at 67¼@½. The general market this afternoon left off weak on all descriptions of Shares.

There is very little to remark upon to-day in Money affairs. The market for loans on demand or at short notice is steady at 4@5 ⅌ cent., and for discounts 5@7 ⅌ cent., according to date of paper, the quotation applicable to first class bills. The arrival of four European steamers since yesterday morning, with valuable cargoes, is making an active business at the Custom-house. The duties paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day amount to $171,000. The disbursements of the office exceed $400,000. This being the last day of the month, balances to the different Government accounts will be found in the official statement. The steamer for Europe on Saturday is the *Arago*, for Havre and Southampton. As the rate of insurance on Bullion after 1st April is reduced a fraction, several parcels will go by this opportunity which were ready for the *Asia* on Wednesday.

The Bonds of the City of Cleveland falling due April 1, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and made payable in Cleveland, will be paid at the Commercial Branch Bank in that city, on presentation. The Coupons due on that day will be paid, as heretofore, by WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

We are requested to say that the Committee of bondholders of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company have prepared an agreement for the signatures of the bondholders which provides for the purchase of the road at the Trustee's sale, and a reorganization according to the plan recently adopted at a meeting of the different interests represented in the Corporation. Bondholders who desire to avail of its provision are required to sign the agreement within sixty days from March 1. The document can be found at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-street, where all necessary information may be obtained. This road has commenced its Summer arrangements for passengers and freight, between Chicago and all points on the upper Mississippi River. The Chicago *Daily Times* says:

"During the coming season it is the intention of the St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company to run a fast-express train, leaving this city about 9 in the morning, and arriving at Prairie-du-Chien in eight hours, without change of cars. At that place the passengers will go directly on board of the *Milwaukee*, or one of the other splendid steamers of the line, get their supper on board, enjoy the evening on the river, and arrive at St. Paul the next afternoon. This will be the fastest, most comfortable and most desirable route to St. Paul that will be opened during the season. It avoids all the changes and omnibus rides of the route by way of Milwaukee; and while passengers by the Milwaukee route do not get to the boat till midnight, passengers by the route we have indicated have of course the choice of staterooms, and get supper on the boat without extra charge."

Messrs. SEWELL, FERRIS & Co. quote Land Warrants as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	$100	$110
60 acres, per acre	87	90
120 acres, per acre	82	86
160 acres, per acre	80	85

There is an active movement in all descriptions except 160s, of which denomination there is rather a free supply. Orders are coming in from the West more freely.

The Coupons on Bonds of Keokuk, Des *Moines and Minnesota Railroad, also County of* Scott and City of Davenport, Iowa, due April 1, will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & Co.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD—FEBRUARY RECEIPTS.

	1859.	1858.
Passengers	$40,469 24	$42,945 92
Freights	44,578 82	34,225 71
Express	2,820 00	2,820 00
Mail	4,633 33	5,150 00
Total	$102,500 49	$85,201 63

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $254,056; paid out, $436,706; balance this afternoon, $7,680,552. The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in this City, during the month of March:

March 1, 1859, by balance		$4,219,757 64
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$3,701,838 37	
Patent Fees	5,153 33	
Post-Office Department	9,062 65	
Loans	2,754,453 79	
Miscellaneous	21,562 01—	5,895,070 39
Total		$9,814,827 94
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$4,657,320 76	
Post-Office Drafts	101,955 81—	5,065,926 57
March 31, 1859, Balance		$4,747,899 37
By balance, Cr., Disbursing Account	$2,945,061 44	
By receipts during the Month	1,215,437 19—	4,161,498 63
To payments		1,836,637 46
Balance		$2,324,861 17
By balance, Cr. interest accounts		$148,108 83
To payments		27,196 00
Balance		$120,912 83
By receipts for Customs in March, 1859		$3,701,838 37
By receipts for Customs in March, 1858		1,886,076 41
Increase in March, 1859		$1,815,759 21
By balance, Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$1,315,759 21
By Coin received during the Month	$113,649 28	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	420,991 46—	533,600 84
Total		$2,349,360 15
To payments in Coin	$75,833 15	
To payments in Fine Bars	769,671 76—	845,504 91
Balance		$1,483,444 24
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$7,173,613 37	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	254,243 17—	$7,427,856 54
By fine bars in Assay Office	1,161,266 40	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	216,323 79—	1,377,590 19
Total		$8,805,087 53
Less due Depositors		1,316,535 21
Total balance		$7,488,552 31

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office of New-York for the month ending March 31, 1859:

RECEIPTS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$6,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	2,000 00	
United States Bullion	251,000 00—	$259,000 00

EXPORTS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$62,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	2,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	4,500 00	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	2,500 00—	$69,000 00

TOTAL EXPORTS.

Payable in Bars	$250,000 00
Payable in Coins	300,000 00
Total	$550,000 00
Gold Bars stamped	$412,238 38
Transmitted to U. S. Mint for Coinage	89,122 62

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.

Receipts.

	January. 1859.	January. 1858.	February. 1859.	February. 1858.
Passengers	$6,248 11	$9,126 00	$7,018 99	$9,414 88
Freight	11,228 19	9,657 46	14,301 04	9,416 26
Sundries	2,016 60	1,128 30	1,527 63	1,112 97
Totals	$19,492 70	$19,976 63	$22,848 36	$19,947 30

Expenses.

Maint'ng Road	$4,720 22	$2,733 01	$1,393 51	$2,002 70
Machinery	5,600 83	7,063 65	3,702 06	1,745 33
Operating	9,202 14	9,976 42	13,543 36	9,810 47
Overcharges	19 76	00	200 05	00 15
Totals	$19,542 95	$19,773 08	$18,837 98	$13,543 68
Net	$949 75	$203 91	$4,011 38	$6,403 61
Net results two months 1859				$7,961 13
Net results two months 1858				6,607 23
Increase in 1859				$1,353 90

The loss from the freight train running off the track, caused by a tree blown across the road immediately in front of the engine, in the midst of a driving snow-storm, will not exceed from $1,200 to $1,500.

The following Coupons are payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after April 1. Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company Real Estate Bonds Fort Wayne and Chicago Special 10 ⅌ cent. Sinking Fund Bonds; Ohio and Pennsylvania Income Sinking Fund Bonds; Ohio and Indiana Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds; Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company of Missouri Land Grant Bonds.

Interest Coupons, due April 1, on Schuyler County (Ill.) Bonds, will be paid at MILLS & RAY'S, No. 318 Broadway.

The Galveston (Texas) *News*, of March 19, says:

"That the Directors of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company have given a contract to Mr. HENRY F. ADAMS, of the State of New-York, for 62½ miles, commencing in the neighborhood of Millican's, after miles north of the Navisota, and extending to near Horn Hill, six miles west of Springfield, in Limestone County. This contract commences where Mr. BARNUM'S ends. The terms of the contract are that Mr. ADAMS shall receive $21,000 per mile, for completing the road ready for the rolling stock, embracing everything, grading, ties, rails, chairs, spikes and every other incident in the construction to make it a first-class road. $3,000 per mile is to be paid in stock, and $14,000 in the permanent bonds of the Company having not over 30 years to run, and the balance in merchandize, cash notes and cash payments as the work progresses. We understand that one of the stockholders has applied for an injunction to prevent the carrying out of the above contract, but upon what grounds we have not been able to learn definitely, and this has occasioned some expression of surprise among some railroad men, inasmuch as this contract is generally deemed highly favorable to the Company, being, as we learn, considerably below the cost of any part of the road now built, and $2,000 less per mile than is paid Mr. BARNUM for his contract for 23½ miles, now in the progress of execution. The above contract requires fifty miles to be completed by the 1st of June, 1860, and the remaining 33½ miles by the 1st of November following. The contract of Mr. BARNUM requires that the first 25 miles of his road shall be completed by the 1st of August next, and the remaining 7½ miles by the 1st of November next. And thus we see that if both the above contracts shall be carried out, it will be but a very short time before the road will be in operation 155 miles, which takes it into the wheat region, where it will receive and bring to our coast-markets all the surplus wheat and flour of a very large extent of the most productive country in this Union. The people of that region have been long and anxiously looking for this road to reach them, and any cause of delay in its progress will be a source of general regret."

New-York Central Railroad and the Buffalo Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Studious attempts having been made of late to cast odium upon the managers of the New-York Central Railroad Company for their alleged instrumentality in the disruption of the Railroad Convention which assembled at Buffalo on the 16th instant, the writer of this desires to lay before the public, and especially the citizens of our City, an exposition of the causes which led to that event.

Our City and the bearings of its future on the commercial traffic between the East and West had much weight in determining the policy which guided the New-York Central on that occasion. New-York, hitherto the undisputed commercial emporium of our continent, has learned, from the experiment of the recent St. Nicholas compact, that her vaunted supremacy is not beyond the reach of her Southern rivals, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Notwithstanding her magnificent harbor, her immense wealth, her enterprise and thrift, facts have demonstrated the existence of elements of competition which have created new tendencies of trade, and which counterbalance, to a formidable extent, her supposed advantages. Since the opening of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railways, she has felt a sensible diversion of her trade to those cities. With the increased facilities afforded by these new lines of communication, and the consequent reduction of the rates of transportation, they have been enabled to command a larger share of the Western business than at any former period, in proportion as they have gained, New-York hadiest; and, unless decisive measures be taken to overcome the inequality, her preponderance over her rivals will rapidly diminish. By this diversion of trade and its consequences, the New-York Central Railway, the New-York and Erie, and their western connections, have likewise been affected. There is a mutual community of interest between these roads and the City of New-York with respect to the Western business. Whatever affects her prosperity, will directly upon them. Boston and other cities at the east, and the more northern commercial cities of the West, also sympathize more or less in these disadvantages. All these localities, therefore, are concerned no less than the great Northwestern Railway lines in counteracting the injurious tendencies of trade which we have described. And herein we have the *true solution* of the causes which produced the rupture at Buffalo. The failure of the Convention to harmonize on the time of departure and arrival of their trains, though the ostensible, was not the real cause. Mr. COMSTOCK, in behalf of the New-York Central, distinctly stated to the Convention that he acceded to the programme reported by the Committee on this subject, which programme was in accordance with the wishes of the New-York and Erie and the Southern lines. There was no disagreement between him and them on that point. The programme failed, as it is well known, because of the inability of the Hudson River road to come into the arrangement. The grand difficulty lay back of all this.

It was known to most of the members of the Convention that the unequal operation of the St. Nicholas compact—for all the Northern and Northwestern roads had experienced its baneful effects—had turned an undue proportion of the business between the East and the West to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and thence over the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Roads to the several points of destination. To continue that compact, therefore, without such modifications as would obviate the unjust discriminations which it contained in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and against New-York and other localities, would inflict a permanent injury upon the widespread interests which the Northwestern lines were bound to foster and protect. The representatives of the southern lines, having profited largely by that compact, were imperious in their demands, and were not disposed to yield the advantages it gave them. On the assembling of the Convention the spirit and temper of these gentlemen indicated anything but a conciliatory tone. In private conversation they repeatedly avowed their determination not to consent to the desired modification of the St. Nicholas compact. Mr. HARMOND, of Chicago, the only speaker who alluded to the matter on the floor of the Convention, referred upon them as follows: "No wonder," said he, "the Southern lines favor that arrangement, since it has proved so great an advantage to them. The agreement was unfair to the Northwest, and had worked to their injury. The Baltimore and Ohio road, especially, had gained by the contract, and Baltimore City had shared in this profit. The merchant of the West or Northwest, who made his purchases in New-York, had been obliged to pay from $2 to $3 per ton more for his freight from that City than from Baltimore, thus directly enhancing Baltimore interests to the disadvantage of those of New-York."

In these circumstances, what was to be done? What course was left for the New-York Central, if she would protect her own and the interests with which she was allied, but to insist on the modification of the St. Nicholas compact? When the New-York Central became a party to that compact, its managers consented to its unjust discriminations in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore and their respective routes, with extreme reluctance; but, influenced by a desire of harmony, and the persistance of the President of the New-York and Erie, who voted with the Southern lines, they yielded for the time being, in the hope of soon effecting a satisfactory revision. The time had now come when that revision should be made.

We will not convey space here to correct the misrepresentations of the course pursued by the New-York Central in reference to this compact as set forth by Mr. GARRETT, of Baltimore, on the floor of the Convention. He and his coadjutors, the representatives of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio, and New-York and Erie, dealt profusely in criminations against the managers of the New-York Central. Mr. COMSTOCK, conscious both of the wisdom and the rectitude of his position, allowed these gentlemen to indulge in personal vituperation to their heart's content. Choosing to confine himself strictly to the business in hand, his aim was to profit by the experience of the past, and to give a shape to the railroad policy of the great Northern and Western route which would insure to the advantage of its traffic, and also to restore to the City of New-York and the other localities, with whose business the Central road is so closely identified, the trade which had been wrested from them. We publish the address in extenso we append to facts, and commend them to the special consideration of the merchants of the City of New-York.

By the operation of the St. Nicholas compact, the discriminations on freight in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore, as against New-York, were as follows:

All Rail rates in cents per 100 lbs.

On the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and special classes, the rates

FROM PHILADELPHIA

To Cincinnati are 20, 15, 10, 10, 10 less than from N. Y.
To Columbus are 20, 15, 10, 10, 10 less than from N. Y.
To Cleveland are 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 less than from N. Y.
To Indianapolis are 20, 15, 10, 10, 10 less than from N. Y.
To Chicago are 20, 15, 10, 10, 10 less than from N. Y.
To St. Louis are 20, 15, 10, 10, 10 less than from N. Y.

FROM BALTIMORE

To Cincinnati are 20, 15, 17, 15, 15 less than from N. Y.
To Columbus are 20, 20, 20, 15, 15 less than from N. Y.
To Cleveland are 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 less than from N. Y.
To Indianapolis are 20, 20, 20, 15, 15 less than from N. Y.
To Chicago are 20, 15, 10, 10, 10 less than from N. Y.
To St. Louis are 20, 20, 20, 15, 15 less than from N. Y.

Rail and Water rates in cents per 100 lbs.

FROM PHILADELPHIA

To Cincinnati are 17, 17, 15, 15, 10 less than from N. Y.
To Louisville are 20, 20, 17, 15, 15 less than from N. Y.
To St. Louis are 20, 15, 20, 15, 15 less than from N. Y.
To Alton are 20, 15, 20, 15, 15 less than from N. Y.

FROM BALTIMORE

To Cincinnati are 20, 20, 15, 15, 15 less than from N. Y.
To Louisville are 20, 20, 20, 15, 15 less than from N. Y.
To St. Louis are 20, 20, 20, 20, 20 less than from N. Y.
To Alton are 20, 20, 20, 20, 20 less than from N. Y.

It is not necessary to specify the articles enumerated under the several classifications in order to show the gross injustice done to the commerce of New-York by these discriminations. No one will fail to see that, so long as the Philadelphia or Baltimore merchant is placed in point of price from $2 to $6, and, in some cases, $7 per ton nearer to the common points of the West than the New-York merchant, he has an advantage with which it is difficult to contend. In the item of raw coffee, which ranks in the lowest classification, the difference against New-York and in favor of Baltimore on a sale to St. Louis, Louisville or Cincinnati, is equal to $3 per net ton, and in favor of Philadelphia to $2. The discrimination on numerous other articles is glaringly marked. Let us here notice the fact that the manufacturers of New-England, which enter largely into our internal commerce, are shipped from Boston, Providence, &c., and laid down in Philadelphia and Baltimore at the same price as in New-York. No more is charged for carrying them to the two former places than to the latter. Will, then, the merchant from the West and Southwest purchase these goods at New-York, when he can transport them homeward at a less cost of from $2 to $6 per ton from Philadelphia and Baltimore? It is idle to suppose it. Prices being equal he will seek those points at the seaboard from which he can transport his goods at the cheapest rates.

Several of the leading mercantile firms of New-York, in a memorial to Mr. COMSTOCK in reference to the discriminations in favor of Philadelphia, dated the 20th of January last, say:

"It is our judgment the true interests of the New-York Central and the New-York and Erie Roads and their Western connections, will be best promoted by locating upon the same route for freight from both cities. Under existing routes, Philadelphia has the advantage in having less miles of railroad to reach the West; but, with a direct Westerner road from this City, that difference would be equalized. Is it not the policy of the New-York Central and Erie Roads to claim and insist upon that equality now?

We take the liberty of presenting this matter for your consideration, feeling deeply impressed with its importance, and trust you will pardon us for thus trespassing upon you." In a postscript they add, "We have no doubt that every House in the City would unite in this communication if presented to them."

On the 18th of February another memorial, more numerously signed, was presented to the Presidents of the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Roads. These memorialists say:

"The undersigned beg leave to represent to you that the present discrimination in rates of transportation per railroad to points West, in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia, and against New-York, is operating to the great injury of the trade of this City, and, in the judgment of the undersigned, against the interests of your roads. The present arrangement throws the business into the hands of Philadelphia and Baltimore. We lose the business and of course you lose the transportation. In the opinion of the undersigned, goods should be carried from this City to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, &c., as cheaply as they are from Philadelphia and Baltimore."

Mr. COMSTOCK, on behalf of the New-York Central, replied under date of March 12:

"You are aware, no doubt, that, at the meeting of the four lines, recently held in New-York, this subject was not definitely acted upon, but is expected to be disposed of at the adjourned meeting to be held in Buffalo on the 16th inst. On that occasion, this Company will make renewed efforts to reduce the differences in freights to which you refer to a point as small as barely to cover the extra cost of the increased distance, in order to meet the reasonable wishes of the mercantile interests of New-York.

It may not be amiss again to remind you that the cordial cooperation of the New-York and Erie Railroad in this matter is most essential, and I hope that you and your associates will use every effort to induce that Company (which is so especially under New-York influence) to take ground with us in support of the business and interests of your City. But should we, unfortunately, fail in this move now, and be forced to dissent from our associates, terminate the agreement, and give up its advantages, we shall look to the pledged faith of you and your associates, and, indeed, to the entire mercantile interests of New-York to support us by your business and influence in our efforts to promote the trade and sustain the commercial supremacy of your City."

The result at Buffalo is known. Understanding the position of the parties, and despairing of any suitable compromise, the Convention adjourned without taking action on the subject. To the surprise of a large majority of the Convention, the President of the New-York and Erie not only withheld cooperation with the New-York Central, but threw his entire influence and action with the Southern lines.

It now remains to be seen whether the merchants and citizens of New-York will rally, as in duty bound, to the support of the New-York Central in her position. So far as the trade of New-York is concerned, every holder of real estate, every resident and property-holder, every manufacturer, banker and business man is alike interested. Should they fail to aid in this movement, and the trade in question be lost to the City, they are the greatest sufferers. To them the result is of momentous consequence. They should not forget the lessons which commercial history has taught them respecting the stealthy influence of change and rivalry in the diversion of trade. New-York can no more allow these rival cities to tap and turn to their own use the waters of her noble Croton than she can a like diversion of her commerce.

The question now to be decided is, whether, with respect to a large portion of her trade, she will convert her stores into show-rooms for the exhibition of samples merely, and send the orders of the purchaser to be filled at Philadelphia and Baltimore, to which points corresponding importations will tend, or whether she will transact the entire business and reap the profits? Let her then grasp the opportunity presented and exert her united energies in favor of that line of transportation whose policy is to maintain her trade. She owes it to herself. Mutual interest requires it; mutual cooperation will effect it; disunion will defeat it.

Entire reliance may be placed in the determination of the managers of the New-York Central to adopt this favorable policy towards our City, and there need be no apprehension of a want of fidelity or firmness in its execution, provided our merchants and citizens reciprocate the good-will of this Company by a corresponding cooperation. NEW-YORK.

THURSDAY, March 31, 1859.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible] THOMPSON BROTHERS will sell orders for United States Bonds, Bonds of Wall Street (Decals) at Board price, adding ⅛ ⅌ cent. only brokerage, and past due Treasury Notes taken at par and interest in payment.

[illegible] SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

Real Estate.—THURSDAY, March 31.

The principal feature to-day at the Exchange was the sale of Mr. BURNS' (GERARD & BURNS) house No. 25 north side West Thirty-sixth-street, below Fifth and Sixth avenues, 25 feet 11½ inches by 62 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches, finely polished brown-stone, four stories, high stoop, basement and sub-cellar. We believe Mr. BURNS has invested in building this house an expense of over $30,000. The entire cost of house and lot will not probably fall short of $36,000. It was knocked down to JOHN M. FURMAN at $22,850, and Mr. BURNS says his experience in building a really first-class house in a side street, on a 25-foot lot, has cost him $14,000. We do not understand it.

By the same party was sold a lot on west side of Fifth-avenue, 75 feet 8 inches south of Forty-sixth-street. W. RUFF, $6,000.

By order of executor, Mr. MULLER sold the three-story brick house and lot No. 339 West Sixteenth-street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; lot 25 by nearly 70 feet; $3,710.

Mr. PHILIP R. WILKINS sold, by order of Court, house and lot east side Fourth-avenue, 25 feet 6 inches north of Thirtieth-street, 18 feet 6 inches by 70 feet. SAMUEL DEWINS, $3,850.

Mr. LUNDOW sold sundry property by order of Court, of which we can give no intelligible account.

Messrs. FRANKLIN BROTHERS had a large sale of Harlem and other lots, and if they will send us a report of what was actually sold we will publish it.

Mr. MULLER sold a new four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot 22 by 92 feet, lot 25 feet by 193 feet 5¼ inches, on the north side of First-place, Brooklyn, between Clinton and Court streets, Ward No. 79, being the sixth of a row of eight, counting from Clinton-street. Large court-yards in front. JAMES BEAMISH, $14,300.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 31.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,500 bales at generally unchanged rates. The *Persia's* advices had no effect upon prices, but checked operations. COAL dull at 8⅝c. OATS 72c. GUINEAS 9¾c.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 31.

COTTON—No sales; buyers demand a reduction. The sales of the week add up 2,450 bales, and the receipts 9,350 bales, against 12,000 bales last year. The receipts at this port up to the present time ahead of last year 160,000 bales; ditto at all Southern ports, 772,000 bales. Stock, 50,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 31.

COTTON unsettled; sales 1,000 bales, the market closing with a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. The sales of the week foot up 7,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, GA., Thursday, March 31.

COTTON market depressed; sales to-day very small. Stock, 43,500 bales.

MOBILE, Wednesday, March 30.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,000 bales, at unchanged prices.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 30.

In this and the Savannah markets the sales of Cotton to-day have been light.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 31.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT unchanged. CORN—Yellow 60c. OATS dull. WHISKY dull at 28c.@29c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 31.

FLOUR dull; Ohio superfine offered at $6 12½, and [illegible]

[illegible] Cora Irwin; White advanced 2c., and selling at 1[illegible] Red; Yellow, 80c.@82c. Provisions [illegible] Whisky dull at 28c.@29c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 31.

FLOUR very dull and nominal. WHISKY dull, at 25c. MESS PORK nominal, and offered at $27 in bulk. BULK MEAT—Sides 200,000 lbs., at 5c.@5¼c. LARD, 10½c.@10¾c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
PAST DEPARTURES.			
Bremen	April 1	New-York	Southampton
Arago	April 2	New-York	Havre
Weser	April 2	New-York	Bremen
Niagara	April 6	Boston	Liverpool
Kangaroo	April 6	New-York	Liverpool
FUTURE DEPARTURES.			
Edinburgh	Mar. 19	Glasgow	New-York
Indian	Mar. 23	Liverpool	Portland
New-York	Mar. 26	Southampton	New-York
Canada	Mar. 30	Liverpool	Boston
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Northern Light	April 11	New-York	Aspinwall
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	April 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz
FOR HAVANA.			
Empire City	April 2	New-York	Havana
Isabel	April 4	Charleston	Havana

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship *Canada*, for Liverpool—Rev. WILLIAM O'Reilly, Rev. E. Cooney, J. H. Donnelly, Gen. A. Ward, Miss A. Ward, Margaret Sullivan, Ellen Cooney, Catherine Hughes, E. W. Burnett, one child and nurse, W. Bailey, Rev. W. Caulfield, Mrs. Bailey and child, J. Corbett, A. Tolles, S. A. Alden, Th. A. Hoffman and wife, Rev. Chas. Peabody, John Barr, A. McKeever and wife, Sally, A. Marshall, Miss Cob. M. Malone, Mrs. Cob. J. Allen, J. Dalrymple, Peter Mathison, A. Pallisser, Mrs. Pallisser, Mrs. Dyer, Quinlan, Mrs. Quinlan, Mrs. Lowell, and 110 in the steerage.

In steamship *Europa*, for Boston and Halifax—H. R. Bradley, wife and 2 daughters, Boston; Geo. Th